

25% fall in immigrant arrivals announced on eve of Tory plans

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Immigration figures published by the Government in a White Paper last night showed a drop of a quarter last year in the number from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan accepted for settlement on arrival. With foreign nationals included, the fall was 19 per cent.

Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, is to reveal today Conservative plans aimed at further substantial curbs on immigration. The Government's intention yesterday were clearly to indicate that immigration is under control without the need for further stringent measures.

The White Paper for the first time compares the inflow over the past 10 years.

The number of non-patrial Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals accepted on arrival last year was 35,727. In 1967 it was 65,094.

Over the decade, the annual total fluctuated between fewer than 30,000 in 1973 and 1974 and more than 65,000 in 1972, when the figure reflected the arrival of United Kingdom passport holders expelled from Uganda.

The emphasis the Government is placing on the statistics is also indicated by the fact that yesterday's report had been foreshadowed by their release earlier this month.

Acceptances for settlement on removal of time limit were also lower than a year earlier, at 15,217 for Commonwealth citizens (11 per cent fewer) and 17,369 for foreign nationals (13 per cent fewer).

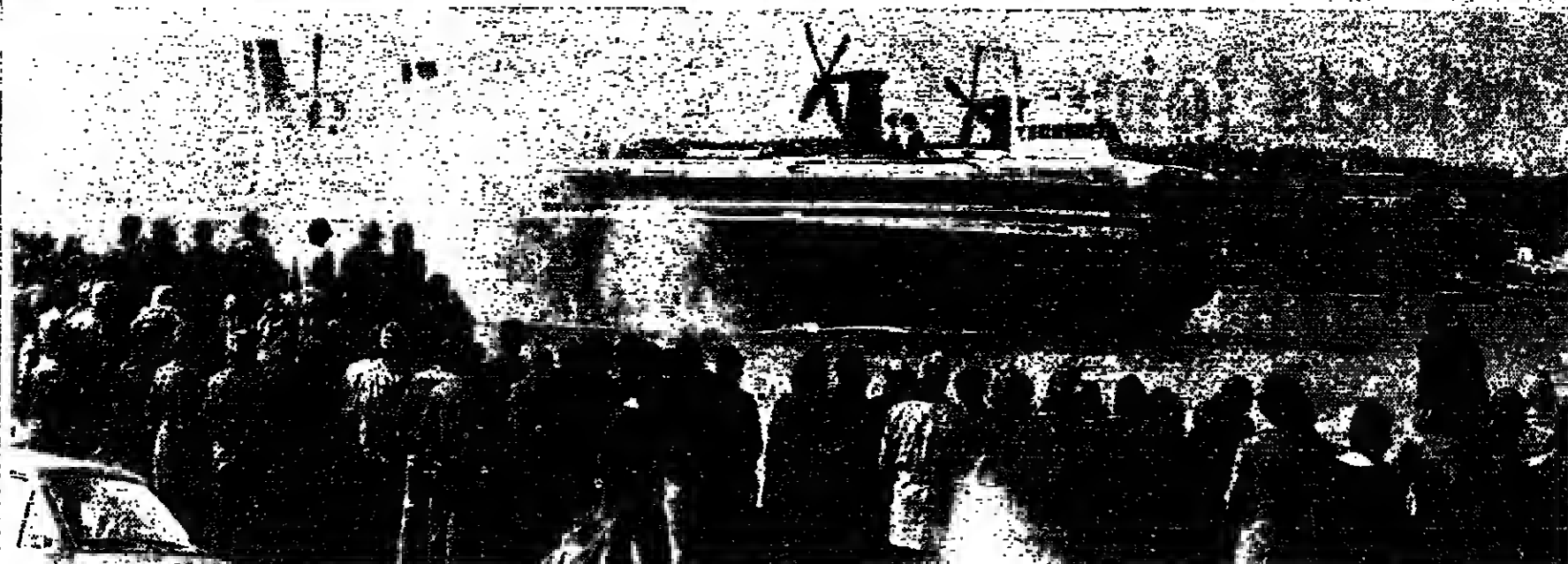
One option open to the Conservatives is to suggest a register of dependants of settled immigrants, to be used as a basis for ending the commitment to such categories. But the Franks Committee concluded that a voluntary register would not work. A compulsory register, the committee found, would run into humanitarian and legal objections.

Another option might be to propose a curb on prospective bridegrooms, though to do that alone would run into opposition on the grounds of sex discrimination.

The Conservatives have long been interested in the idea of a register. In September, 1976, Mr Whitelaw said that "as an essential part of the strategy to bring certainty of fact and purpose into this whole vexed area a register of eligible dependants needs to be compiled in this country".

The question is whether a way can be found round the objections that the Franks committee raised. For Mr Whitelaw went on to say in 1976: "If the register established a higher than expected set of figures then we might have to institute a quota system for those who were accepted".

Parliamentary report, page 9



Described as the world's largest hovercraft, the Princess Anne (300 tons) being launched yesterday from the slipway of the British Hovercraft Corporation's factory at Cowes, Isle of Wight. It will go into service with British Rail Seaspacer.

No phase four for TGWU, leader says

By Paul Labour Editor

Ministerial hopes of a further round of wage restraint received a setback last night when Mr. Mervyn (Moss) Evans, the new general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "There is no question of there being phase four as far as we are concerned."

The union's finance and general purposes committee decided yesterday to try to nullify recent government disciplinary moves under the incomes policy by seeking to reverse the withdrawal of public contracts from firms that had exceeded to Cabinet's 10

per cent wage restraint guidelines. Mr Evans, speaking at his first press conference since taking office on March 29, said: "We want to know where the Government may have taken action on the withdrawal of contracts because firms have exceeded the norm, so that we can make specific, direct approaches. We shall be seeking restoration of government contracts where they have been taken away."

The regional offices of the union are being asked to provide details of such cases. In the meantime the union will continue its resolute opposition

to rigid, centralized pay controls. For four years the union had been prevented from bargaining effectively, directly with employers, Mr Evans said.

From the views expressed to me by the finance and general purposes committee, they were just as firm and positive against any possibility of further pay policy as they were at our policy conference last year. Their resolve has not softened, and I support them in that quite positively.

The union's leaders are to make separate representations to the Cabinet on measures to alleviate unemployment, arguing the case for joint investment committees in industry that would give the work force a say in deciding how money should be spent to provide jobs.

The union also wants an investment reserve fund to be set up using public finance. It will urge ministers to persuade pension funds and insurance companies to put more money into manufacturing industry at home rather than investing abroad.

The union also wants selective import controls on textiles, electronics, footwear, and cars to protect domestic industry.

ing the case for joint investment committees in industry that would give the work force a say in deciding how money should be spent to provide jobs.

The union also wants an investment reserve fund to be set up using public finance. It will urge ministers to persuade pension funds and insurance companies to put more money into manufacturing industry at home rather than investing abroad.

The union also wants selective import controls on textiles, electronics, footwear, and cars to protect domestic industry.

Call to have more than one carnival

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The carnival at Notting Hill, London, should not be the only one, a report of the Notting Hill Carnival and Arts Committee states. Others should be held elsewhere by black organizations on the same day.

Maximum use should be made of open spaces in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and approaches should be made to adjoining boroughs. But the carnival will remain a street festival.

Encouragement of other carnivals is seen as a way of spreading the movement and diluting the crowds that have flocked to Notting Hill, where the event last year ended in police action against violence.

The report, which contains recommendations of a subcommittee, says: "There are no easy answers or solutions to the violence of the streets."

The subcommittee is "aware of the social, political and economic conditions of life of young black people in our inner city areas. For some of them carnival is an occasion of political protest at which they vent their frustrations against society generally."

"We do not condone their actions," the report continues. "Their neglect by the state leads to and gives life to manifestations of violence."

The report, which was prepared by Mr Louis Chase, last year's chairman, calls on black organizations on a national basis to assist in forwarding the carnival, which will take place in August. Negotiations should begin as soon as possible with the police, who should be asked to keep a low profile at the carnival.

The West Indian Standing Conference has called a meeting of interested parties to discuss the organization and control of carnivals.

Slow end of Roman occupation detected

By Philip Howard

A theory that the Roman occupation of Britain did not end with a bang but in a decline over two centuries has been advanced by Dr Richard Reece of the Institute of Archaeology at Durham University. Hitherto the orthodox has been that town life Roman Britain suffered a line between AD200 and then revived until sudden end at the beginning of the fifth century. The evidence for that theory has been in the rubbish layers in Romano-British towns, much of it consisting of coins.

Dr Reece, a specialist in coinage of the period, at that the rubbish layers which the evidence extracted are in places where rubbish would not be if the towns were in a decline. Rubbish found in roadside ditches, previously taken as evidence of flooding in the fourth century, suggests the opposite. Rubbish would normally be cleared from ditches in healthy towns.

Dr Reece makes a case for a gradual slump in town life in the fourth century, resulting from a slump in coinage about AD300. He suggests by the middle of the fifth century towns were well on the way to becoming the rural agricultural settlements that eventually became medieval villages. That is put back by more than a year the supposed beginning of medieval England.

Dr Reece's theory is to be controversial. The discovery of a riverside London, which was being at the end of the fourth century, using third-century coins, is matter for controversy.

He says: "The orthodox theory of my theory are built on evidence in which we have less than 1 per cent of the area of most Roman towns. The reason that two widely different theories have been put forward is that, so far as actually known about Roman Britain, and so on, supposed. The solving of fundamental questions good reason for continuing work."

Neutron bomb talks deferred

Labour backbenchers accepted a request from Prime Minister last night they should postpone a discussion on the neutron bomb's next week.

James Callaghan, in a note to the Parliamentary Party, that he was attending last night's meeting of the P.L.P. because he was an audience of the Queen

NUS restores ban on 'fascists'

From Ian Bradley
Blackpool

The National Union of Students has reintroduced its controversial policy of no platform for "racists and fascists" as a result, several leading Conservatives are finding themselves barred from addressing student audiences.

The policy, which was first adopted by the union in 1974, prevented a number of Conservative MPs from addressing students. It was also used as a justification for banning Jewish student societies and speakers.

The union dropped the policy last December. At its annual conference yesterday 273,450 votes were cast in favour of reintroducing it and 23,790 against.

Reintroduction was strongly opposed by the union's leadership. They are worried that it will destroy the unity of the NUS campaign against racism, which has commanded support from all political groups.

It was condemned by Conservative, Liberal and communist student leaders and was supported by far left groups and by the National Organization of Labour Students, whose votes were almost certainly crucial in restoring it.

Yesterday's vote was a serious setback for Mr Trevor

Phillips, the coloured president-elect of the NUS, who appealed to the conference to reject the motion and continue a broad-based campaign against racism.

Mr Phillips told the conference he had just received two abusive letters. He said: "My defence against threats such as these is the overwhelming unity of the people of this country against racism, and not the denial of a platform to anyone."

Mr Phillips said after the vote that it would be up to individual student unions to decide who would be denied a platform as racists. The policy was intended to apply to the National Front. He would oppose any attempt to use it against Mrs Thatcher or other members of major political parties.

Mr David Wilks, chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students, said he feared the policy could lead to the banning of leading Conservatives from speaking.

The National Organization of Labour Students said after the vote: "This decision will be seen as a major defeat for the National Front."

Although the return of the "no platform" policy is a triumph for left-wing elements in the NUS, the conference yesterday took a moderate line

in student grants and education cuts. It supported its present policy of responsible negotiations with the Department of Education on specific anomalies and rejected a call by the left for a campaign of rent strikes, boycotts and a demonstration to get a higher grant.

The conference also decisively rejected a call for student wages. Irishman "arrested" in Belfast Sinn Féin last night alleged that Mr James Gibney, aged 23, one of their members, had been detained by security forces on his way to the NUS conference (John Groser writes from Belfast).

He apparently intended to address the conference on conditions in Long Kesh prison and the use of internment by the British. Mr Gibney spent 14 months in Long Kesh and gave evidence at the hearing in Strasbourg.

It was suggested that he had been detained either by the Royal Ulster Constabulary at Aldergrove airport, Belfast, or by police in Manchester. When a representative of the NUS got in touch with Manchester police he was told they had not seen or heard of Mr Gibney.

Union expulsion call, page 4
Diary, page 16

Catholic bishops agree to join fight against racialism

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The 29 Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales have joined the leaders of the other main denominations in endorsing a declaration against racialism and the National Front.

The declaration was adopted by the British Council of Churches last November, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, heading the list of signatories, but the Roman Catholic church is not a member of the council.

The Roman Catholic decision brings that church into line with plans to ask all churches in the country to sign the declaration on April 23, St George's Day. Copies have been sent to each congregation.

The Roman Catholic bishops also decided at their half-yearly meeting this week to invite other churches to join the annual "Prisoners' Sunday" when prayers are said in all Roman Catholic churches for prisoners of conscience.

Another innovation was a decision to add a religious dimension to the May Day bank holiday. The English liturgical Roman Catholic calendar of feasts and special days is to

have a commemoration of "the world of work" added to it on May 1.

The bishops decided to issue guidelines to Roman Catholics in Britain on the moral issues likely to underlie the next general election. The president of the Bishop's Conference, the Most Rev G. P. Dwyer, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham, said it would be ready in June. One of the items certain to be raised in the document was race relations, he said.

At a press conference in London after the bishops' meeting ended, the archbishop said a review had been begun of the possibility of ordaining married, convert Anglican clergymen as Roman Catholic priests. A number of such men had a clear vocation to the priesthood, he said. Though convert married clergy had occasionally been ordained in the Roman Catholic priesthood abroad, it had not yet happened here.

Archbishop Dwyer said Rome had been cautious in the past, out of a fear that the principle of the celibacy of the priesthood might be undermined. At present convert clergy who are married cannot continue in their vocation to the ministry, but have to work as laymen.

They will continue.

Third parcel bomb found in London

By Stewart Teedler
Crime Reporter

A third parcel bomb was discovered and defused yesterday, at Ramford, London, in an apparently random attack on a Ugandan Asian.

On Tuesday one parcel bomb exploded at the headquarters of the Communist Party in London and another was defused at the offices of the National Union of Public Employees.

The intended victim of yesterday's bomb, Mr Ramesh Patel, aged 29, a Ford worker, who is away on holiday, has no known political connections and his name could have been picked out from a telephone directory because it is Asian.

An hour after news of the attack was released a man claiming to represent Column 88, a neo-Nazi organization, telephoned The Daily Telegraph to claim responsibility.

Yesterday's caller said: "We are carrying out these attacks because National Socialism has never been stronger in the country. They will continue."

Neutron bomb talks deferred

Labour backbenchers accepted a request from Prime Minister last night they should postpone a discussion on the neutron bomb's next week.

James Callaghan, in a note to the Parliamentary Party, that he was attending last night's meeting of the P.L.P. because he was an audience of the Queen

spokesman on finance, a cabinet step could be a raising of taxation, through higher personal incomes, which would adversely affect more than those on lower wages.

The party he said, welcome a standardized value-added tax at 10p and an adjustment of benefit to ensure that those on invalidity and maternity benefits.

It was unrealistic to think there could be a big overall reduction in the taxation level at a time when continuing unemployment would dictate high levels of transfer payments, Mr Dafydd Wigley, the Welsh nationalist MP, said last night.

He condemned the Liberal proposal for increases in National Insurance contributions as a disincentive to employment.

Mr Wigley, Plaid Cymru's

TWA: £64 to New York (£149 return)

Daily at 12.00 (747) & at 16.45.
Call your travel agent and ask about TWA's new Budget and Standby fares. (These fares are subject to a seasonal increase from July 1st.)

TWA No.1 across the Atlantic.

TEAM WITH AVON RADIALS

70 SERIES RADIALS
Ultra-modern, low profile, all textile radials for high performance cars. 70 Series Radials excel in stability, cornering power and wet road adhesion. Available in SR (up to 113 mph) HR (up to 130 mph) and VR (over 130 mph) fittings.

TEAM AVON

Corruption case QC tells of builders' gift list

Continued from page 1

make gifts to officers and members of local authorities to induce them to show favour to C. Bryant & Son, and between 1966 and 1972 conspired with his company and Bryant Holdings and with Alan Maudsley so that Mr Maudsley should show favour in respect of building projects.

Mr Maudsley is a former Birmingham city architect. The court was told that in 1974 he was convicted on charges of corruption.

Two other directors of Bryant's and a former director have admitted corruption charges and will be sentenced later. They have been allowed bail.

Mr Cripps said it was a case of the chairman, managing director and other directors of a building company trying to corrupt members of local authorities by giving them Christmas gifts in the first conspiracy allegation, and of trying and succeeding in corrupting in the second Mr Maudsley with entertainment and golfing weekends in Ireland and at Ascot races.

Favour was shown to the company, counsel continued, by his putting them on the lists of invited tenders. If not included, favourable construction jobs in and around Birmingham. Mr Maudsley would look at the list and if Bryant was not included he would put them on and give them the opportunity of tendering.

The lists would go to the committee and it was usual for the committee to be influenced by Mr Maudsley's wishes. In most cases what he said was accepted by them.

Mr Cripps said that Mr Bryant was not the sort of chairman who was just a figurehead, but was very much in control of what went on in the company. He dominated all the others and could not have failed to know what was going on over the years. It was his policy being carried out by his underlings.

Counsel said there was nothing wrong with simply giving gifts and simple entertaining. In that particular case, however, the quantity and quality of the gifts, the sort of entertaining and the amount involved was considerable. In Mr Maudsley's case it was extremely successful and it was done with the intention to get favours.

Between 1961 and 1973 the total value of building con-

tracts let from Birmingham corporation was £267m. Bryant's share was more than £91m, the next largest being Wimpey, with £32m. That was an indication of the size of Bryant's involvement. The judge remarked: "Bryant got the lion's share, a very over-nourished lion."

Mr Maudsley had also been in a position to influence amounts of money paid on contract work, getting the money paid when possibly Bryant should not have been paid as much as they were. Once some mosaic work on a new estate was defective and the question arose whether the corporation or Bryant was to pay half or half towards it, Mr Maudsley's influence meant that the city paid.

At Chelmsley Wood certain conditions were not in Bryant's tender but Mr Maudsley got it considered and accepted. He had an analysis that had been made of Bryant's work turn up because he found it unpalatable.

To get that favourable treatment there were golf weekends in Ireland, with hotels and parties paid for.

Once they went to Lytham St Anne's for the Open Golf Championship and stayed at a hotel in Manchester, where Mr Maudsley's name was carved from the bill to protect his identity. On that occasion there was also a party of young ladies "to assist in the evening entertainment."

Mr Cripps referred to a Christmas gifts list and said it was not clear whether all the gifts were accepted. There was no doubt that sometimes they were refused or rejected. Most were apparently accepted.

The judge said the list showed a Mr Bond JP, an Alderman Meadows, a former Lord Mayor, and an Alderman Bowen (now dead), another Lord Mayor. There were quite a few Aldermen and there was also a reference to a former town clerk of Solihull.

Other names were those of Alderman Watton (former Labour group leader) and an Alderman Grogan.

In evidence Mr Reed, who was Mr Maudsley's deputy, said that when he started with the corporation he accepted gifts from Bryant but then decided to stop doing so from all sources in 1970 because it was

The trial continues today.

Nine licensees on whisky charge

Nine licensees from Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were charged yesterday after a £60,000 whisky raid. They surrendered to their bail at Carlton police station, Nottingham, and were charged with handling some of the whisky hijacked from a lorry in East London two years ago.

Detectives visited their public houses in the Chesterfield and Mansfield districts after discovering that some of the whisky was being sold cheaply. The nine men are due to appear before magistrates at Southwell, Nottinghamshire, on July 7.

Plaid Cymru attack on Liberal tax plans

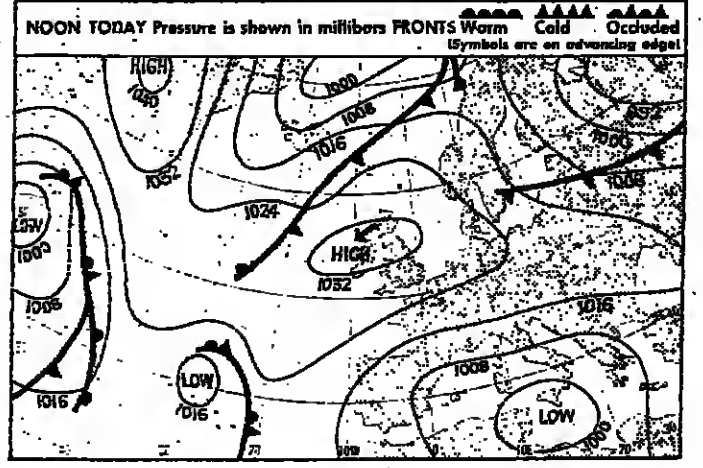
By Our Political Staff

It was unrealistic to think there could be a big overall reduction in the taxation level at a time when continuing unemployment would dictate high levels of transfer payments, Mr Dafydd Wigley, the Welsh nationalist MP, said last night.

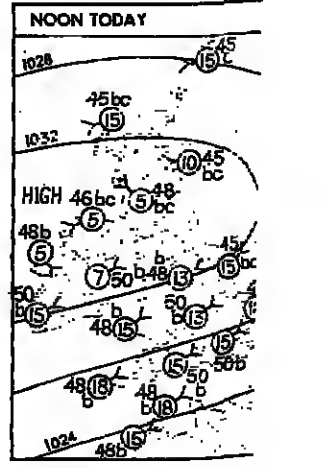
He condemned the Liberal proposal for increases in National Insurance contributions as a disincentive to employment.

Mr Wigley, Plaid Cymru's

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 6.24 am
Sun sets: 7.43 pm
Moon rises: 6.25 am
Moon sets: 7.43 pm
New Moon: 4.15 pm
Lighting on: 8.13 pm to 5.51 am
High water: London Bridge, 7.36 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 2.54 pm, 7.3m (24.0ft).
Ayrmouth, 8.5 am, 13.7m (44.9ft); 8.25 pm, 13.5m (44.3ft).
Dover, 11.53 am, 5.6m (18.7ft); 11.5 am, 5.3m (17.4ft).
Liverpool, 7.5 pm, 7.5m (24.5ft).
No anticyclone over N districts is slowly declining.
Forecasts for 5 am to midnight:
London, SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, fresh; max temp 11° or 12° (52° or 54°F).
East Anglia, E, Central N England: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 8° or 9° (46° or 50°F).
Midlands, NE, Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, moderate; max temp 10° or 11° (50° or 52°F).
NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, rather cloudy at times, sunny intervals; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 8° to 10° (46° to 50°F).
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Dry, rather cloudy at times; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 8° or 9° (46° to 48°F).
NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, rather cloudy; wind light, variable; max temp 7° or 8° (45° or 46°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals and temp near normal; outbreaks of rain reaching N Scotland tomorrow will bring



Yesterday
London: Temp: max 7, min 12 (54°F); min: 7 am, 3°C (37°F); 9 am, 35 per cent, Rain, 10.5hr. Bar, mean sea lev 1,026.3 millibars, steady, 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.
Overseas selling prices (assumed 100% sterling):
Australia, 6s 6d; Belgium, 6s 6d; Denmark, 6s 6d; Germany, 6s 6d; Greece, 6s 6d; India, 6s 6d; Italy, 6s 6d; Japan, 6s 6d; Korea, 6s 6d; Malaysia, 6s 6d; Mexico, 6s 6d; Netherlands, 6s 6d; New Zealand, 6s 6d; Norway, 6s 6d; Portugal, 6s 6d; Spain, 6s 6d; Sweden, 6s 6d; Switzerland, 6s 6d; Taiwan, 6s 6d; Thailand, 6s 6d; Turkey, 6s 6d; USA, 6s 6d; USSR, 6s 6d; Yugoslavia, 6s 6d.

3
السيف

Peugeot Win 1978 East Africa Safari Rally



They're shouting "Simba" which in Swahili means "lion", and this is what Peugeots are called in East Africa where the toughest rally in the world is held. The most recent Safari Rally win confirms the

reputation for endurance and strength that Peugeot has in Africa. Out of 69 starters only 13 cars finished. Peugeot won overall against such competition as Datsun, Ford, Mercedes and Porsche.



PEUGEOT

World famous for strength

**BR to offer
cheaper
food and
wider mea**

showed, Dr. Tes-
laboratory work w-
showed that a singl-
dose of lead produc-
irreversible brain
patterns of behavior
ests matched per-
of the clinical stu-

ME NEWS

adians
ly to
st move
atwick

By a Staff Reporter
Suggestion by MPs that the Exchequer and Audit Department should broaden its scope from financial monitoring to efficiency audits received a cautious response yesterday from Sir Douglas Hensley, the Comptroller and Auditor General.

A report last year from the Commons Expenditure Committee criticized the British system of public audits of government departments and other central bodies as out of date and called for the department to recruit staff capable of making extended audits of management effectiveness.

In a published comment on the report, Sir Douglas says that some of the department's value-for-money audits have tended in that direction and other auditors abroad are starting to venture into effectiveness audits.

But although he does not exclude the need for an extension of the department's activities, it should be carefully surveyed "to avoid unwarranted incursions by the Auditor General into areas of policy making".

Despite the committee's praise of the broader brief operated by the United States General Accounting Office, he doubts whether such an approach would work in Britain. Many new staff would be needed.

"The United Kingdom approach, which I believe to be sound and sensible, is that it is basically the responsibility of each government department to establish and carry out in-depth reviews appropriate to its activities."

Third Special Report from the Expenditure Committee, Session 1977-78. The Civil Service. Observations by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 11th report from the Expenditure Committee in Session 1976-77 (Stationery Office, 35p).

talks next week between the British and governments Canada that all air services between the two countries operate from Gatwick, London airport, Heathrow.

part of the British relieve pressure on where overcrowding at peak periods. In Gatwick, which has had at a cost of and Portugal are also that their services will have to operate at a cost of millions of buildings and facilities.

Airways, which also in base at Heathrow, to move its Canadian service market to the two airports services are to raise that figure

school-job
ged

campaign to end for better jobs and education yesterday by Sir Richard, chairman of the Economic Planning Council, a letter to Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Secretary of Education and Science, needed a greater of the challenges industry.

commission to study
'arrest records'

endler
er
use of records
ple arrested but
change are to be
the Royal Com-
mission Procedure,
the National Coun-
cilities raised the
the records with
face after a case
of the Grunwick
a defence witness
d to court, about

has asked Mr
Home Secretary,
the case of Mr
Thomas, of north
June Mr Thomas,
editor, was
taken to West-
minster.
after giving his
bless. In January
the defence in

varned
ble
of action

Reporter
yesterday
offices of The
monthly news-
National Union
and warned Mr
les, the editor,
of court proceed-
considered after
too in the news-
officer in an
s Act case.
Silkin, QC, the
eral, has begun
taint journalists
The Leveller, a
ine, and Peace
of the nuclear
movement. The
named Colonel
evidence at
istrates' Court,
mittal proceed-
journalists, and
dier, despite a
sist his identi-

contaminated

Journalist also
ficer's name but
flooded to the
rail's application
identification led
to him twice repeated
an.

March 22, we
Peter Wing Ming
for trial accused
and. We would
clear that Mr
er of the Chuen
stament, is in no
with the Peter
mentioned in our

Caution over extension
of auditing powers

By a Staff Reporter
Suggestion by MPs that the Exchequer and Audit Department should broaden its scope from financial monitoring to efficiency audits received a cautious response yesterday from Sir Douglas Hensley, the Comptroller and Auditor General.

A report last year from the Commons Expenditure Committee criticized the British system of public audits of government departments and other central bodies as out of date and called for the department to recruit staff capable of making extended audits of management effectiveness.

In a published comment on the report, Sir Douglas says that some of the department's value-for-money audits have tended in that direction and other auditors abroad are starting to venture into effectiveness audits.

But although he does not exclude the need for an extension of the department's activities, it should be carefully surveyed "to avoid unwarranted incursions by the Auditor General into areas of policy making".

Despite the committee's praise of the broader brief operated by the United States General Accounting Office, he doubts whether such an approach would work in Britain. Many new staff would be needed.

"The United Kingdom approach, which I believe to be sound and sensible, is that it is basically the responsibility of each government department to establish and carry out in-depth reviews appropriate to its activities."

Third Special Report from the Expenditure Committee, Session 1977-78. The Civil Service. Observations by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 11th report from the Expenditure Committee in Session 1976-77 (Stationery Office, 35p).

Newspaper
report
'not racist'

The Press Council has rejected a complaint of racialist reporting against the Daily Mail in an adjudication issued today. It says colour was relevant in order to help the police to identify a man.

The newspaper reported that a young white man was "axed to death" in Peckham after a violent argument with his coloured attacker, and quoted residents as saying there had been incidents between blacks and whites.

Mr J. J. Pirie, of Crescent Road, South Woodford, complained that it was not relevant to give the skin colours of those involved; that there was no evidence that the dispute was racial; and that published comments of people in the area were unbalanced, unsubstantiated and selected.

Mr C. J. Rees, managing editor of the Daily Mail, told the council the report had come in at night, with time against the reporter. He had believed the information was relevant to his report which was published in good faith. The Daily Mail was very aware of its responsibilities and gave identification by colour only when it was relevant. The "unrepresentative" sources complained of were a man living near by and the police.

The council's adjudication was: "Whilst colour is not always relevant in a news story, it was clearly relevant in this particular case to help the police identify a man for whom they were searching. There is no evidence to suggest that the reference was intended to have any racial connotation. The complaint against the Daily Mail is rejected."

20 pub managers
for trial

Twenty public house managers from London and Sussex were committed from Lambeth Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday on bail for trial at the Central Criminal Court accused of a fraud involving fruit machines. They pleaded not guilty to theft, dishonestly receiving money and conspiracy to steal at Bass Charrington public houses.

Two managers facing similar charges were remanded on bail to appear at Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court on April 24.

Woman murder charge

Arthur Edward Spratt, aged 40, was remanded in custody for four days at Hatfield Magistrates' Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Joan Naughton, aged 48.

Chicago report

A full report from the recent conference of the American Association for Higher Education in Chicago appears in The Times Higher Education Supplement today. Dr. George Yodanis discusses the "steady state" polytechnic and Pier Paolo Giglioli reviews a new study of Italy's universities.

'Gimmickry' fear over
health service pledge

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent
There has been only a lukewarm initial response to a proposal by Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, that in this year when the National Health Service attains its thirtieth anniversary all the health care unions, including the British Medical Association and the Royal College of Nursing, should agree to a joint declaration of faith in the service and a pledge to patients that they will not suffer because of disputes.

Dr James Cameron, chairman of the council of the BMA, said yesterday that the association was concerned to see whether it was a genuine attempt to provide a means of settling the just claims of a whole section of society without the need for strike action that damaged patients.

"We all, I think, were worried about any possible taint of political gimmickry that might attach to the secretary of state's idea", he said. "The Government has relied for too long on the dedication of large sections of health service employees."

When it comes to making pledges to patients, we must be certain that such pledges can be fulfilled. Something on the lines of the injection of cash for British Leyland, announced this week, would be a more convincing argument of government intentions towards the health service.

The Royal College of Nursing said that it would be taking a critical look at the health service at its June congress. The health committee of the National and Local Government Officers' Association will discuss the matter in May. The Confederation of Health Service Employees said that it had no notion at present of any form of joint declaration.

There is to be another meeting with Mr Ennals, possibly later this month.

BR road haulage plan is withdrawn

By Our Parliamentary Staff
The Government yesterday withdrew a controversial proposal which its opponents maintained might have allowed British Rail to develop a road haulage business in competition with private companies.

During the Commons committee stage of the Transport Bill the Government had proposed an amendment to road and rail container carrying company, back to British Rail from the National Freight Corporation.

The amendment would have given British Rail power "where it appears to them expedient" to use collection and delivery vehicles throughout a given journey.

Mr John Horam, Under-Secretary for Transport, said that originally the aim was to ensure that Freightliners could operate the same sort of service provided under the NFC.

There was opposition from the road haulage industry. Conservative and Labour backbenchers objected when the committee met on Tuesday.

Mr Horam yesterday accepted that there were misgivings about British Rail's ability to develop a road haulage interest, which was not the intention. The Government would devise a narrower proposal.

attach to the secretary of state's idea", he said. "The Government has relied for too long on the dedication of large sections of health service employees."

When it comes to making pledges to patients, we must be certain that such pledges can be fulfilled. Something on the lines of the injection of cash for British Leyland, announced this week, would be a more convincing argument of government intentions towards the health service.

The Royal College of Nursing said that it would be taking a critical look at the health service at its June congress. The health committee of the National and Local Government Officers' Association will discuss the matter in May. The Confederation of Health Service Employees said that it had no notion at present of any form of joint declaration.

There is to be another meeting with Mr Ennals, possibly later this month.

Actual size

The only pocket television.
Anywhere in the world.

Most 'portable' TVs are no easier to move than an overloaded suitcase. And wherever they are, they need mains electricity (or, would you believe, a car battery) to work.

If you ever get as far as taking one abroad, you can be sure it won't work. Because it's built to receive UK standard transmissions, not foreign ones. (In fact, just about every country in the world transmits on different thingummies.)

So much for so-called 'portable' TVs.

Now there's a portable TV that goes around the world, works across the world.

It's the new Sinclair Microvision. It gives you clear, sharp pictures. With crisp quality sound. And it can fit in your pocket.

It's no problem to take it on holiday. To Brighton or Bermuda, Harrogate or Honolulu.

It's discreet enough to use at the office. To keep in touch with current affairs, the World Cup or the weather.

It's personal enough to use at home. So you can watch the early news at breakfast, afternoon racing in the garden shed, and the late movie in bed.

It's all you need to be first with important news—like the forthcoming Budget.

It works on boats, in caravans or the back of cars. It's happy on the beach or in the bathroom.

You can watch the mixed doubles on Wimbledon (Centre Court) from Wimbledon (No. 2 Court). You can watch televised Action Replays while you're sitting in the grandstand.

When we say portable...

Different countries use different transmission standards. But Microvision works in most countries of the world where there's a TV station. Unlike any other TV, Microvision is multi-standard. It's so small it fits in your pocket.

It has built-in rechargeable batteries (how many other TVs have that feature?). To save battery power it has a mains adaptor.

To boost battery power, it has a battery charger.

And because other countries have different mains electricity, it has another battery charger and mains adaptor, for use outside the UK.

It also has a car dashboard connector, for use in places where there's no mains electricity.

It has a personal earphone for use where there's no peace and quiet.

It has a screen-hood for use where there's no place to hide from the noonday sun.

And like every truly portable item, it has a smart black leatherette carrying wallet (in case your pockets are full).

It's British-designed and British-built by Sinclair Radionics. It has a strength and durability that withstands everything from household knocks to a bumpy landing in the Bolivian jungle.

Microvision costs £225.00 (including all accessories and VAT). And like every other Sinclair product, it gives you incredible value for money.

Microvision. It gives you a whole lot more than any other TV. Yet it all goes in your pocket!

What you get with Microvision

Microvision TV receiver: 4 in x 1 1/2 in x 6 1/2 in, weight 30 oz, screen 2 in diagonal.

Push-button selection for UHF/VHF; UK, USA or European transmissions (which covers the six continents).

Controls for on/off, brightness, contrast, line-hold, frame-hold.

Continuous tuning, channel-markers, built-in aerials, delayed automatic gain control, automatic frequency control.

Accessories as detailed, plus International Transmission Standards Guide and comprehensive guarantee.

Where to get it

Arnotts, Binns, Debenhams, D.G. Leisure, Dixons, D.H. Evans, Fortnum & Mason, Frasers, Harrods, Jenners, Kendal Milne, Rackhams, Underwoods, and other fine stores.

The Sinclair
Microvision

World leaders in fingertip electronics

Judge orders
keepers not
to block all
safari park

Fourteen animal keepers who on Wednesday barricaded the entrance to Windsor Safari Park with cars in protest over the alleged ill treatment of animals were ordered by Mr Justice Boreham to the High Court yesterday not to restrict access to the park. But it does not stop them picketing the park entrance.

The order was made against Mr Douglas Cartledge, dolphin trainer, and three other keepers, who were all made redundant last November, and 10 keepers dismissed on Wednesday after refusing to carry out their normal duties.

The keepers were not present or represented at the private hearing of the case, brought by Windsor Safari Park Ltd, a subsidiary of Trident Television. The order is effective until a further hearing today week.

Damages for TV director

Miss Angela Pope, a freelance television director, accepted substantial damages and costs yesterday in settlement of a High Court libel action over a newspaper article which attacked her integrity in directing a television programme on comprehensive schools. She had sued The Observer and Clive James, one of its journalists.

Mr Peter Bowsher, QC, her counsel, told Mr Justice Park that the BBC showed the Panorama programme, filmed in Faraday High School, Ealing, in March, 1977.

Miss Pope had been prepared for robust criticism because of the strong views on comprehensive education, but The Observer article six days later suggested that she had been purposefully selective in her material and unscrupulous and no respecter of truth.

Mr Andrew Pugh, for the defendants, said they regretted their unjustified attack upon Miss Pope's motives and apologized.

Two security guards shot in £65,000 raid

Two security guards were shot and wounded yesterday by four raiders who escaped with about £65,000 from outside the offices of Security Express Ltd, at Belasis Avenue, Billingham, Cleveland.

The men shot the guards in the legs and made off with the money. The guards were taken to hospital but were not seriously wounded.

shops being closed is about 2,000 square feet, and the average of those still open is 3,900 square feet. The average size of supermarkets opened rose from 13,000 square feet in 1975-76 to 16,000 square feet in 1976-77.

The rate of closure reflects intense competition among supermarkets. Government surveys show that food spending by most families is either static or falling in real terms. The only large increases are shown by the growing minority with home freezers.

While the number of general grocery shops continues to fall, the number of freezer centres is rising. The northern pattern of supermarket trading through very large stores where vast sales compensate for low profits is spreading to the South.

That trend will put increasing pressure on the survivors of the supermarket pattern of the 1960s.

Retail Grocery Trade Review (I.G.D. Leachmore Heath, Watford, Hertfordshire, £30).

19 food shops a week
close as tastes alter

By Hugh Clayton
So many food shops are closing that the total selling area has fallen for the first time since supermarkets opened almost thirty years ago. The drop, reported yesterday by the Institute of Grocery Distribution, reflects changing eating habits and a reduction in the proportion of income spent on food.

The Institute said in its latest annual report on the grocery trade that multiple and Cooperative shops are closing at a rate of 19 a week.

Cooperative selling space remained steady, but supermarket space fell by 200,000 sq ft, about 1 per cent. The reduction followed closures by some of the largest supermarket groups, such as International Stores and Allied Suppliers.

The number of new food shops fell to the lowest ever recorded, but their size is increasing fast.

The average size of food

Two security guards shot in £65,000 raid

Two security guards were shot and wounded yesterday by four raiders who escaped with about £65,000 from outside the offices of Security Express Ltd, at Belasis Avenue, Billingham, Cleveland.

The men shot the guards in the legs and made off with the money. The guards were taken to hospital but were not seriously wounded.

When we say portable...

Different countries use different transmission standards. But Microvision works in most countries of the world where there's a TV station. Unlike any other TV, Microvision is multi-standard. It's so small it fits in your pocket.

It has built-in rechargeable batteries (how many other TVs have that feature?). To save battery power it has a mains adaptor.

To boost battery power, it has a battery charger.

And because other countries have different mains electricity, it has another battery charger and mains adaptor, for use outside the UK.

It also has a car dashboard connector, for use in places where there's no mains electricity.

It has a personal earphone for use where there's no peace and quiet.

It has a screen-hood for use where there's no place to hide from the noonday sun.

And like every truly portable item, it has a smart black leatherette carrying wallet (in case your pockets are full).

It's British-designed and British-built by Sinclair Radionics. It has a strength and durability that withstands everything from household knocks to a bumpy landing in the Bolivian jungle.

Microvision costs £225.00 (including all accessories and VAT). And like every other Sinclair product, it gives you incredible value for money.

Microvision. It gives you a whole lot more than any other TV. Yet it all goes in your pocket!

What you get with Microvision

Microvision TV receiver: 4 in x 1 1/2 in x 6 1/2 in, weight 30 oz, screen 2 in diagonal.

Push-button selection for UHF/VHF; UK, USA or European transmissions (which covers the six continents).

Controls for on/off, brightness, contrast, line-hold, frame-hold.

Continuous tuning, channel-markers, built-in aerials, delayed automatic gain control, automatic frequency control.

Accessories as detailed, plus International Transmission Standards Guide and comprehensive guarantee.

Where to get it

Arnotts, Binns, Debenhams, D.G. Leisure, Dixons, D.H. Evans, Fortnum & Mason, Frasers, Harrods, Jenners, Kendal Milne, Rackhams, Underwoods, and other fine stores.

The Sinclair
Microvision

World leaders in fingertip electronics

their participation from the Academic Registrar (Room 12), Senate House, Main Street, London, WC2E 9AU, before midnight (G.D. accepted). Closing date 4 May, 1978.

APPLICA-MURAL STUDIES
 Applicants are invited for this post to start July 1st, 1978. Duties include summer research, certificate courses and administrative responsibilities. Some administrative experience but not necessarily a degree is considered. For persons archaology ranges as a 'under review' 12.5, 13.5, 14.5, 15.5, 16.5, 17.5, 18.5, 19.5, 20.5, 21.5, 22.5, 23.5, 24.5, 25.5, 26.5, 27.5, 28.5, 29.5, 30.5, 31.5, 32.5, 33.5, 34.5, 35.5, 36.5, 37.5, 38.5, 39.5, 40.5, 41.5, 42.5, 43.5, 44.5, 45.5, 46.5, 47.5, 48.5, 49.5, 50.5, 51.5, 52.5, 53.5, 54.5, 55.5, 56.5, 57.5, 58.5, 59.5, 60.5, 61.5, 62.5, 63.5, 64.5, 65.5, 66.5, 67.5, 68.5, 69.5, 70.5, 71.5, 72.5, 73.5, 74.5, 75.5, 76.5, 77.5, 78.5, 79.5, 80.5, 81.5, 82.5, 83.5, 84.5, 85.5, 86.5, 87.5, 88.5, 89.5, 90.5, 91.5, 92.5, 93.5, 94.5, 95.5, 96.5, 97.5, 98.5, 99.5, 100.5, 101.5, 102.5, 103.5, 104.5, 105.5, 106.5, 107.5, 108.5, 109.5, 110.5, 111.5, 112.5, 113.5, 114.5, 115.5, 116.5, 117.5, 118.5, 119.5, 120.5, 121.5, 122.5, 123.5, 124.5, 125.5, 126.5, 127.5, 128.5, 129.5, 130.5, 131.5, 132.5, 133.5, 134.5, 135.5, 136.5, 137.5, 138.5, 139.5, 140.5, 141.5, 142.5, 143.5, 144.5, 145.5, 146.5, 147.5, 148.5, 149.5, 150.5, 151.5, 152.5, 153.5, 154.5, 155.5, 156.5, 157.5, 158.5, 159.5, 160.5, 161.5, 162.5, 163.5, 164.5, 165.5, 166.5, 167.5, 168.5, 169.5, 170.5, 171.5, 172.5, 173.5, 174.5, 175.5, 176.5, 177.5, 178.5, 179.5, 180.5, 181.5, 182.5, 183.5, 184.5, 185.5, 186.5, 187.5, 188.5, 189.5, 190.5, 191.5, 192.5, 193.5, 194.5, 195.5, 196.5, 197.5, 198.5, 199.5, 200.5, 201.5, 202.5, 203.5, 204.5, 205.5, 206.5, 207.5, 208.5, 209.5, 210.5, 211.5, 212.5, 213.5, 214.5, 215.5, 216.5, 217.5, 218.5, 219.5, 220.5, 221.5, 222.5, 223.5, 224.5, 225.5, 226.5, 227.5, 228.5, 229.5, 230.5, 231.5, 232.5, 233.5, 234.5, 235.5, 236.5, 237.5, 238.5, 239.5, 240.5, 241.5, 242.5, 243.5, 244.5, 245.5, 246.5, 247.5, 248.5, 249.5, 250.5, 251.5, 252.5, 253.5, 254.5, 255.5, 256.5, 257.5, 258.5, 259.5, 260.5, 261.5, 262.5, 263.5, 264.5, 265.5, 266.5, 267.5, 268.5, 269.5, 270.5, 271.5, 272.5, 273.5, 274.5, 275.5, 276.5, 277.5, 278.5, 279.5, 280.5, 281.5, 282.5, 283.5, 284.5, 285.5, 286.5, 287.5, 288.5, 289.5, 290.5, 291.5, 292.5, 293.5, 294.5, 295.5, 296.5, 297.5, 298.5, 299.5, 300.5, 301.5, 302.5, 303.5, 304.5, 305.5, 306.5, 307.5, 308.5, 309.5, 310.5, 311.5, 312.5, 313.5, 314.5, 315.5, 316.5, 317.5, 318.5, 319.5, 320.5, 321.5, 322.5, 323.5, 324.5, 325.5, 326.5, 327.5, 328.5, 329.5, 330.5, 331.5, 332.5, 333.5, 334.5, 335.5, 336.5, 337.5, 338.5, 339.5, 340.5, 341.5, 342.5, 343.5, 344.5, 345.5, 346.5, 347.5, 348.5, 349.5, 350.5, 351.5, 352.5, 353.5, 354.5, 355.5, 356.5, 357.5, 358.5, 359.5, 360.5, 361.5, 362.5, 363.5, 364.5, 365.5, 366.5, 367.5, 368.5, 369.5, 370.5, 371.5, 372.5, 373.5, 374.5, 375.5, 376.5, 377.5, 378.5, 379.5, 380.5, 381.5, 382.5, 383.5, 384.5, 385.5, 386.5, 387.5, 388.5, 389.5, 390.5, 391.5, 392.5, 393.5, 394.5, 395.5, 396.5, 397.5, 398.5, 399.5, 400.5, 401.5, 402.5, 403.5, 404.5, 405.5, 406.5, 407.5, 408.5, 409.5, 410.5, 411.5, 412.5, 413.5, 414.5, 415.5, 416.5, 417.5, 418.5, 419.5, 420.5, 421.5, 422.5, 423.5, 424.5, 425.5, 426.5, 427.5, 428.5, 429.5, 430.5, 431.5, 432.5, 433.5, 434.5, 435.5, 436.5, 437.5, 438.5, 439.5, 440.5, 441.5, 442.5, 443.5, 444.5, 445.5, 446.5, 447.5, 448.5, 449.5, 450.5, 451.5, 452.5, 453.5, 454.5, 455.5, 456.5, 457.5, 458.5, 459.5, 460.5, 461.5, 462.5, 463.5, 464.5, 465.5, 466.5, 467.5, 468.5, 469.5, 470.5, 471.5, 472.5, 473.5, 474.5, 475.5, 476.5, 477.5, 478.5, 479.5, 480.5, 481.5, 482.5, 483.5, 484.5, 485.5, 486.5, 487.5, 488.5, 489.5, 490.5, 491.5, 492.5, 493.5, 494.5, 495.5, 496.5, 497.5, 498.5, 499.5, 500.5, 501.5, 502.5, 503.5, 504.5, 505.5, 506.5, 507.5, 508.5, 509.5, 510.5, 511.5, 512.5, 513.5, 514.5, 515.5, 516.5, 517.5, 518.5, 519.5, 520.5, 521.5, 522.5, 523.5, 524.5, 525.5, 526.5, 527.5, 528.5, 529.5, 530.5, 531.5, 532.5, 533.5, 534.5, 535.5, 536.5, 537.5, 538.5, 539.5, 540.5, 541.5, 542.5, 543.5, 544.5, 545.5, 546.5, 547.5, 548.5, 549.5, 550.5, 551.5, 552.5, 553.5, 554.5, 555.5, 556.5, 557.5, 558.5, 559.5, 560.5, 561.5, 562.5, 563.5, 564.5, 565.5, 566.5, 567.5, 568.5, 569.5, 570.5, 571.5, 572.5, 573.5, 574.5, 575.5, 576.5, 577.5, 578.5, 579.5, 580.5, 581.5, 582.5, 583.5, 584.5, 585.5, 586.5, 587.5, 588.5, 589.5, 590.5, 591.5, 592.5, 593.5, 594.5, 595.5, 596.5, 597.5, 598.5, 59

Time, not Yugoslavia, is the main threat to England's young hopes

England's attempt to win the European under-21 championship could be shattered by let another confrontation between club and country. England reached the last four with a goalless draw against Italy in Rome on Wednesday. They meet Yugoslavia in the semi-final round and both legs must be played before the end of April. Ron Greenwood, England's manager, now faces an impossible situation.

The Football Association have provisionally arranged to play the first leg in Yugoslavia on April 19. The same night as England meet Brazil at Wembley. Neither international takes priority over League games and Aston Villa, Nottingham Forest and West Bromwich Albion are all playing that week. England would again be without key players such as Woodcock and Anderson, of Forest, Statham, Regan and Cunningham, of Albion, and Doolan, of Villa.

Mr Greenwood then faces further problems if England have to stage the return a week later. Two first division games are arranged for the Tuesday and Wednesday and there are similarly full programmes in the other divisions. The Football League yesterday stressed that they would be unable to help. An official said: "It is extremely unlikely that clubs would be allowed to postpone League games that week. The only games that can be switched are for major internationals like the World Cup."

"I think it is a case of adopting a wait-and-see attitude. By then, Forest could have clinched the title and other issues may also be settled, in which case managers may be willing to release players for the under-21 match."

The League would be unwilling to postpone games because they have promised Scotland full support in their build-up to the World Cup. If the postponement could bring about complications in that respect, the FA's only hope is to ask UEFA for an extra week in which to complete the tie.

An FA spokesman confirmed: "We have tentatively fixed to play the home game during the last week in April. We will contact Yugoslavia in the morning because, at this stage, we have no idea what their plans are for the next three weeks." According to UEFA rules, the under-21 final must be played by May 22.

All four qualifiers—England, Yugoslavia in Poland, Traz and East Germany—failed to reach the finals of this year's World Cup. England, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have further underlined their hopes for future senior competition by earning places in the finals of the European youth (under-19) tournament.

Yugoslavia qualified by an aggregate score of 3-1, with a 2-0 home victory over Hungary. Bulgaria edged through on an away goal with a 3-0 win over Denmark in Sofia after the Danes had won the first leg 4-1. East Germany beaten 3-2 by Czechoslovakia in the first leg, took revenge with a 3-1 victory in Halle.

Spain beat Malta 2-0 in Madrid on Wednesday for an aggregate victory of 4-0 and a place in the finals of the youth competition. The Football Association stressed that they would be unable to help. An official said: "It is extremely unlikely that clubs would be allowed to postpone League games that week. The only games that can be switched are for major internationals like the World Cup."

"I think it is a case of adopting a wait-and-see attitude. By then, Forest could have clinched the title and other issues may also be settled, in which case managers may be willing to release players for the under-21 match."

The League would be unwilling to postpone games because they have promised Scotland full support in their build-up to the World Cup. If the postponement could bring about complications in that respect, the FA's only hope is to ask UEFA for an extra week in which to complete the tie.

Today's fixtures
Kick-off 7.50 unless stated.
Sunderland v Fulham
Derby County v Southampton
Sheff Wed v Ipswich
Sheff Wed v Ipswich
Sheff Wed v Ipswich

German chins droop as Brazilian tails go up

Hamburg, April 6.—Helmut Schön, manager of the German national team, said that he intended to retain his present pool despite last night's disappointing 1-0 defeat here by Brazil. "Our chins are still a long way from the ground and we see no reason for panic," he said.

Unlikely to play in the second round, the Brazilians did beat them 1-0, the Brazilians did not tire in the second period. Rather was it the Brazilian super-heroes who seemed to have their efforts to get on level terms were accompanied by a storm of derisive whistling and chants of "Stop it, stop it," from the 61,500 capacity crowd.

In Rio de Janeiro, Joao Saldanha, a former manager of Brazil, predicted that West Germany would not easily reach the quarter-final stage of the World Cup. He also criticised Brazil's lack of attack on the left, and said this would have to be remedied if they hoped to join Argentina in the final.

Argentina served notice that they are serious contenders with an easy 2-0 win over Romania in Bucharest. The match was played from the start. It was their fourth consecutive win. Daniel Passarella, their captain, scored both goals. They were brilliant in the first half, but lost their header at a corner, and the second, in the 33rd minute, when he thundered home a free kick into the upper left corner of the net—Reuter.

Football commentators here agreed that the Brazilians had hands full to produce a side who can retain the trophy. The long goal, scored by Nunes, a substitute, in the seventy-fifth minute, was the first of a series of goals over a team who went to pieces in the second half.

West German attacks usually fizzled out because of mistakes in the passes, or from merciless tackling

that surprisingly drew only one question, and the answer was even worse by the speed with which the Brazilians intercepted and controlled the ball.

Unlikely to play in the second round, the Brazilians did beat them 1-0, the Brazilians did not tire in the second period. Rather was it the Brazilian super-heroes who seemed to have their efforts to get on level terms were accompanied by a storm of derisive whistling and chants of "Stop it, stop it," from the 61,500 capacity crowd.

In Rio de Janeiro, Joao Saldanha, a former manager of Brazil, predicted that West Germany would not easily reach the quarter-final stage of the World Cup. He also criticised Brazil's lack of attack on the left, and said this would have to be remedied if they hoped to join Argentina in the final.

Argentina served notice that they are serious contenders with an easy 2-0 win over Romania in Bucharest. The match was played from the start. It was their fourth consecutive win. Daniel Passarella, their captain, scored both goals. They were brilliant in the first half, but lost their header at a corner, and the second, in the 33rd minute, when he thundered home a free kick into the upper left corner of the net—Reuter.

Football commentators here agreed that the Brazilians had hands full to produce a side who can retain the trophy. The long goal, scored by Nunes, a substitute, in the seventy-fifth minute, was the first of a series of goals over a team who went to pieces in the second half.

West German attacks usually fizzled out because of mistakes in the passes, or from merciless tackling



A builder and a destroyer: Jimmy Bloomfield, Orient's manager (left), and Peter Kitchen, their centre forward.

Payne losing a battle that Beattie expects to win

David Payne, Orient's most experienced outfield player, is losing his battle to play in the FA Cup semi-final tie against Arsenal at Stamford Bridge tomorrow. A hamstring injury received at Bolton last weekend is not responding to treatment and Beattie, former club captain, is likely to replace him.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Payne, who has alternated in the side with Bennett for most of the season, is a former England under-23 international and played over 300 games for Crystal Palace. He joined Orient in 1973, with Roy and Grellish at Stamford Bridge.

Jahan is left with only a mark of respect

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Geoffrey Hunt, from Melbourne, four times champion and twice runner-up, reached the final of the British Open squash rackets championship for the seventh time when he beat Hidayat Jahan by the unexpectedly clear-cut margin of 9-4, 9-1, 9-3 in 47 minutes.

The margin of Hunt's success was a mark of respect for his opponent. Jahan was born in Lahore and now lives at Wotton in Surrey. Hunt, who has won the British Open twice, was a much stronger competitor than he was then.

Ervin, who knew that it would be hazardous to let Jahan get away to an open squash rackets championship, was left with only a mark of respect.

Hunt said later: "I didn't want to make a mistake. If he does well, he gets more confidence and hits more winners. So I had to snuff him as much as I could."

Jahan's decline in the second game doubtless arose partly from a brief weariness that was as much mental as physical. He has played well in the first game, going for his shots with discretion and, for the most part, precision.

He did not make a few backhand errors but on the whole his squash was considerably better than his tally of four points may suggest.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

His performance sprang from the fact that Hunt, as quick in his anticipation, spent his energy freely in an effort to deny Jahan any respite. He was quick to shoot.

Jahan found it difficult to win a point, whereas Hunt produced a variety of winning shots. He was quick to shoot.

The young master Player thinks he will be better than the old man

Augusta, Georgia, April 6.—Gary Player, of South Africa, has special reasons for wanting to win his third United States Masters golf championship here this week.

"I played in my first Masters in 1957 and I won my first tour tournament in 1958 (the Kentucky Derby Open). It would be nice to win 20 years apart."

Player, aged 41, has a hidden wild card—his 15-year-old son, Wayne. "He's coming in for the tournament," his father said.

"He's a zero handicap. He doesn't think he'll be as good as I am. He thinks he will be better." Player added a warning: "He will, too."

The 5'11", 105 lb 10th Player, who has won 10 times, has won four main championships—the Masters, the United States and British Opens and the United States Open. He has won the United States Open four times.

"He is taller than I am, extremely strong and a fine player. Whether he becomes a great will depend on his dedication. We won't know that until he turns pro, when he is 20. He already has won a state championship and he won his club title by 12 strokes."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."

Player said that his son did not have the reputation of being a prodigy. "He's a normal kid," he said, "but he's a natural. He's got a good swing and he's got a good head."



Georgia boy: Master Robert Oosterhuis keeps a flagging eye on dad as he practises on the green.

He is off to his best start ever, having won twice and finished second twice in his last four events. He is driving the ball 10 to 15 yards farther, having returned this year's driver with a smaller angle on the club face.

He points towards the fact that it has been two years since he won the last of his 14 "big four" events.

David Graham, the only Australian invited to the Masters, has also been playing well enough to be rated as a threat. "It would be nice for an Australian to win it," he said. "We never have."

Player, who Graham believes is again a serious contender. There are only 11 foreigners in the field of 72.

The players' practice conditions of the 7,040-yard par-72 course, which has survived a harsh

winter and is playing a fever. Tom Watson, the Scotsman, is sure to speed in present hot, dry weather with temperatures in the high 80s.

The Augusta National was built between 1933 and 1934 by Dr. Fred McCallister, a golf course architect hired by the legends Jones and Roberts. The course is a mix of old and new, with dogwood, peach, cypress and live oak.

The course record is held by Lloyd Mangrum (1959) with a score of 70. The record for the lowest overseas player—John

is off to his best start ever, having won twice and finished second twice in his last four events. He is driving the ball 10 to 15 yards farther, having returned this year's driver with a smaller angle on the club face.

He points towards the fact that it has been two years since he won the last of his 14 "big four" events.

David Graham, the only Australian invited to the Masters, has also been playing well enough to be rated as a threat. "It would be nice for an Australian to win it," he said. "We never have."

Player, who Graham believes is again a serious contender. There are only 11 foreigners in the field of 72.

The players' practice conditions of the 7,040-yard par-72 course, which has survived a harsh

winter and is playing a fever. Tom Watson, the Scotsman, is sure to speed in present hot, dry weather with temperatures in the high 80s.

The Augusta National was built between 1933 and 1934 by Dr. Fred McCallister, a golf course architect hired by the legends Jones and Roberts. The course is a mix of old and new, with dogwood, peach, cypress and live oak.

The course record is held by Lloyd Mangrum (1959) with a score of 70. The record for the lowest overseas player—John

is off to his best start ever, having won twice and finished second twice in his last four events. He is driving the ball 10 to 15 yards farther, having returned this year's driver with a smaller angle on the club face.

He points towards the fact that it has been two years since he won the last of his 14 "big four" events.

David Graham, the only Australian invited to the Masters, has also been playing well enough to be rated as a threat. "It would be nice for an Australian to win it," he said. "We never have."

Player, who Graham believes is again a serious contender. There are only 11 foreigners in the field of 72.

The players' practice conditions of the 7,040-yard par-72 course, which has survived a harsh

winter and is playing a fever. Tom Watson, the Scotsman, is sure to speed in present hot, dry weather with temperatures in the high 80s.

Equestrianism

Village gossip for Miss Prior-Palmer

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Lucinda Prior-Palmer, who seemed to be so strategically poised on the brink of yet another quiet life by winning Badminton for the fourth time (and for the second time in two European titles and a Badminton and Burghley victory in the same year), has received a setback. Yesterday, Mr Cooper's illness, which had finished third for the Whitbread Trophy behind his then stable companion, George, had to be withdrawn from Badminton for which he was his main hope.

Apparently the horse has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg injury is slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world champion, who has already proved his class in top company.

Village Gossip, formerly owned by Lord Phillips, who has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg injury is slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world champion, who has already proved his class in top company.

Village Gossip, formerly owned by Lord Phillips, who has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg injury is slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world champion, who has already proved his class in top company.

Village Gossip, formerly owned by Lord Phillips, who has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg injury is slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world champion, who has already proved his class in top company.

Village Gossip, formerly owned by Lord Phillips, who has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg injury is slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world champion, who has already proved his class in top company.

Village Gossip, formerly owned by Lord Phillips, who has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg injury is slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world champion, who has already proved his class in top company.

Village Gossip, formerly owned by Lord Phillips, who has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg injury is slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world champion, who has already proved his class in top company.

Village Gossip, formerly owned by Lord Phillips, who has been off work for a couple of weeks and a leg injury is slow to respond to treatment. It is far more important that he should be right for the autumn season and the world champion, who has already proved his class in top company.

Rugby Union

London Welsh out of sevens event

London Welsh, twice runners-up in the last three years, have declined to take part in the fourth annual London Floodlit Sevens, at the Rosslyn Park ground, Roehampton, next Wednesday. The Welsh, who will be the only big London club not represented, have been replaced in the club tournament by the junior side, Hendon.

"We are very disappointed that London Welsh, who have been runners-up in the last three years, have declined to take part in the fourth annual London Floodlit Sevens, at the Rosslyn Park ground, Roehampton, next Wednesday. The Welsh, who will be the only big London club not represented, have been replaced in the club tournament by the junior side, Hendon."

"We are very disappointed that London Welsh, who have been runners-up in the last three years, have declined to take part in the fourth annual London Floodlit Sevens, at the Rosslyn Park ground, Roehampton, next Wednesday. The Welsh, who will be the only big London club not represented, have been replaced in the club tournament by the junior side, Hendon."

"We are very disappointed that London Welsh, who have been runners-up in the last three years, have declined to take part in the fourth annual London Floodlit Sevens, at the Rosslyn Park ground, Roehampton, next Wednesday. The Welsh, who will be the only big London club not represented, have been replaced in the club tournament by the junior side, Hendon."

"We are very disappointed that London Welsh, who have been runners-up in the last three years, have declined to take part in the fourth annual London Floodlit Sevens, at the Rosslyn Park ground, Roehampton, next Wednesday. The Welsh, who will be the only big London club not represented, have been replaced in the club tournament by the junior side, Hendon."

"We are very disappointed that London Welsh, who have been runners-up in the last three years, have declined to take part in the fourth annual London Floodlit Sevens, at the Rosslyn Park ground, Roehampton, next Wednesday. The Welsh, who will be the only big London club not represented, have been replaced in the club tournament by the junior side, Hendon."

"We are very disappointed that London Welsh, who have been runners-up in the last three years, have declined to take part in the fourth annual London Floodlit Sevens, at the Rosslyn Park ground, Roehampton, next Wednesday. The Welsh, who will be the only big London club not represented, have been replaced in

Quebec: separate but not separatist

English-speaking Canadians and those Americans who pay any attention to events north of the border are still in a state of shock over the victory of the Parti Québécois in the elections of November 1976. The Parti Québécois proposes to set up an independent Quebec republic as soon as possible and, in the meantime, to make French the standard language in the province.

English speakers are therefore taking crash courses in French. People are not only concerned about the unity of Canada: they fear that René Lévesque is going to set up a neutral and socialist republic, thus threatening the security of the United States and the interests of international business.

For some outsiders at least, the greatest danger to Canada is that these may be self-fulfilling prophecies, that over-reaction by the (Canadian) federal government, the Americans and by business, might indeed drive Quebecers over the edge into secession—a direction which, as a matter of fact, they seem to have little inclination to take.

It all goes back to the Conquest, when the English captured "quelques arpents de neige", as Voltaire put it, during the Seven Years War. The French population of Canada survived, prospered and multiplied, but always in a state of inferiority to the English.

According to the English way of thinking, this was largely their own fault. All they had to do was to adapt themselves to modern America and they would be as well off as anyone else. After all, they suffered from no legal disadvantages, and if they were subject to discrimination by English firms, they had only to start their own French firms.

The Quebecers, in moments of passion, are inclined to compare their sufferings to those of the French or the Dutch under the German occupation (they use the same word), a comparison which shows what a sheltered life they lead in North America. Their feeling of inferiority has a justification: until very recently, English-speaking Quebecers (about one million out of the six million inhabitants) saw no need to speak French and considered the French Quebecers as either peasants or servants.

Something called the "revolution tranquille" began 20 years ago. Rather like the social changes that have occurred in France itself since the war, it has brought the farmers into the cities and into factories, the educated classes into business and Quebec nationalism to the fore.

The climax came with the victory of the Parti Québécois 17 months ago, but the move among French Quebecers to take their place in the sun, and to make the English Quebecers understand that they are in a minority in the province, goes back many years. M. Lévesque likes to

point out that his language law, which provoked such dismay among Anglophones, was not all that different from bills prepared by his Liberal Party predecessors.

If M. Claude Ryan wins the leadership of the Quebec Liberal Party this month and later becomes prime minister, he would not change that law very much. He would allow English-speaking immigrants to send their children to English schools and make various other modifications, but the idea of making French the dominant language is shared by all Quebec parties.

M. Lévesque's opponents claim that he was elected on a misleading platform. The Parti Québécois, roundly defeated in the previous general election, played down the separation issue in 1976. The Liberal Government, headed by M. Robert Bourassa, was unpopular, and a certain taint of scandal hung around it.

Furthermore, the economy was in a bad way as a result of the worldwide recession. To claim, however, that the people who voted for the Parti Québécois had forgotten that it was separatist is clearly ridiculous. They knew what they were doing.

They wanted a change, and relied on the promise of the Parti Québécois that it would hold a referendum on secession. An opinion poll, published in March, showed that less than 25 per cent of Quebecers would vote for separation in a referendum held now. M. Lévesque claims that this is because his party has not started its publicity campaign, and that once it has done so it can win over the majority of the electorate. It would be unkind to ask whether he really believes this, but it is permissible to doubt it. The poll was very bad news for the Parti Québécois.

It is true that the referendum question will be wrapped up in an elegant way, in the hope that its stark meaning will be hidden from view. There are some splendid precedents for such obfuscation, some invented by General de Gaulle, some by the Canadian government.

However, the people of Quebec are quite smart enough to know what the referendum is all about, and the odds are now much against the Parti Québécois. The referendum will be held by 1981 at the latest, and if the Liberals have got themselves a convincing leader by then, they would be in a good position to win the election which would most probably follow a resounding defeat for the government on the separation issue. The hope of the Parti Québécois must be that the federal government, and business, will make some dreadful mistake before then.

The man least likely to make any foolish mistakes in dealing with Quebec is M. Pierre Trudeau, the federal prime minister, and this will be his chief election plank when he goes

to the polls in the federal general election (probably next June). He has been in power for 10 years, however, the Canadian economy is still in difficulties, and it is quite possible that he will lose.

The opposition would be much less sympathetic to French Quebec. Recently the Conservative premier of Ontario, Mr. William Davis, refused to grant the French language equal status with English in that province, largely because he feared a backlash from Anglophones and from such groups as the 300,000 Italians living in Toronto.

Another danger to Canada comes from the desire by other provinces, notably in the west, to run their own affairs. Canada is already a much looser federation than the United States or Germany, and M. Trudeau is seriously concerned that Quebec's example will spread still farther. He has promised to produce proposals for constitutional reform, balancing Quebec's demands (and the dangers of refusing them) against the repercussions granting them would have elsewhere.

That is all very difficult, and M. Lévesque delights in pointing out the contradictions in federal policy. The Quebec prime minister (being French he does not call himself a premier) is however caught in a vice.

People in Quebec are now worse off than they were when he took office, and although this is hardly his fault, he is blamed for it. If a large majority of Quebecers really wanted independence, nothing could stop them getting it, but those who are not particularly enthusiastic about separation are not going to be converted by the certainty of increasing economic difficulties—if the Parti Québécois has its way.

The thing to watch, in a year or two, will be the reaction of the extremists when they realize that they cannot get their way by democratic means and that M. Lévesque will not lead them down the path to revolution.

For the moment at least, M. Lévesque has his extremists well in hand. Indeed, many of the marxists and crypto-marxists among them have left the party, and its last congress formally abandoned the demand for an independent Quebec's withdrawal from NATO.

That decision has given some comfort to the Americans (they could not defend New York without Quebec) but they are still worried at his social policies. These are very moderate by European standards but the fear, again, is that the party may be driven to the left by external circumstances and the loss of the separatist referendum. Fortunately for federalist Canadians and for Americans, M. Lévesque is still firmly in control and there is no other leader in the Parti Québécois who could hold it together.

Patrick Brogan

Why Australian and New Zealand agriculture must stay on the European trail

New Zealand and Australia are both becoming increasingly alarmed about the effects on their present and future prosperity of British membership of the EEC. This concern was conveyed last month during visits to Brussels and other EEC capitals by Mr. Brian Talboys, the New Zealand minister for overseas trade, and Mr. Victor Garland, the new Australian minister for special trade representations.

Mr. Garland will be back this month in the hopes of getting a positive response from the European commission to a package of proposals submitted by Australia last autumn for improving its trade with the community. Nor are many weeks likely to go by before Mr. Talboys is on the European trail again, fending off threats to his country's share of the British lamb and butter market.

This persistent chorus of soporific complaint ought to be music to the ears of Mr. John Silkin, Britain's minister of agriculture. After all, the protectionist excesses of the EEC's common agricultural policy are a favourite theme of his own periodic lectures to his community colleagues.

Unfortunately, however, justified many of their complaints are, Australia and New Zealand are not much helped by Mr. Silkin in his campaign to reform the common agricultural policy. He may inveigh against, say, high dairy prices and their attendant production surpluses, but his EEC colleagues can point accusing fingers at the 25 per cent share of the British butter market reserved for New Zealand imports.

Both Australia and New Zealand have trading structures more usually found among developing countries, and something of their vulnerability. About 70 per cent of New Zealand's exports are accounted for by agricultural goods, while Australia's exports are about 50 per cent agricul-

tural, 30 per cent mineral, and only 20 per cent manufactured.

Historically, both countries have been heavily (in New Zealand's case almost exclusively) reliant on the European market—and especially the preferential British market—for their agricultural exports. The development of the common agricultural policy and its extension to Britain in 1973 have virtually closed this market to Australia, and to their darker moments the New Zealanders fear they may eventually suffer the same fate.

Under the common agricultural policy, in addition to import bans and quotas, variable levies are charged on food imports into the Community so as to protect the artificially high prices guaranteed to EEC farmers. This has reduced more efficient outside suppliers to a marginal role for many important products. At the same time, substantial export subsidies are provided to enable the EEC's chronic production surpluses, caused by high internal prices, to be disposed of outside the Community.

They are thus subject to a double squeeze, the New Zealanders and Australians complain. On the one hand, they are shut out from—or enjoy decreasing access to—the EEC's domestic market; on the other, cut-price competition from subsidized Community exports is eroding their established markets elsewhere and hampering their attempts to find new ones to replace those lost in Europe.

New Zealand has two main worries, one immediate and one longer term. The first concerns lamb. New Zealand exports 90 per cent of its lamb production, and 70 per cent of these exports go to the EEC, nearly all of them to Britain, bringing in 9 per cent of total export earnings. Wellington fears that this traditional and irreplaceable market could be severely eroded by new proposals from Brussels for a common EEC sheepmeat policy.

New Zealand's lamb sales to Britain have so far held up fairly well, despite a 20 per cent EEC tariff. But one effect of the new policy, which was unveiled last month and has not yet been discussed let alone approved by member states, would be to push up British lamb prices closer to the currently much higher continental levels. This would raise production, lower consumption, and reduce the room for New Zealand's imports.

The huge imports of New Zealand lamb have been a factor in holding down British prices, and the French, whose high-cost lamb producers could be undercut by British imports in a free trade regime, may well press for some reduction of these external supplies. The commission's proposals provide for an emergency ban on imports if these threaten to "disrupt" the EEC market. Britain is also the major outlet for New Zealand's dairy produce, which still accounts for some 14 per cent of total exports. Cheese exports to Britain were cut back from 75,000 tonnes in 1971 to 15,000 tonnes last year, and have now ceased altogether. Butter exports to Britain, though steadily declining, are at least guaranteed access up to the end of 1980; their continuation after 1980 is not assured.

Under EEC agreements, New Zealand has been promised a better export quota of 125,000 tonnes this year, 120,000 tonnes in 1979 and 115,000 tonnes in 1980 (compared with 165,000 tonnes in 1971). But with EEC dairy surpluses showing little sign of declining, Britain will have to work out a way to persuade the rest of the Community to continue allowing New Zealand to occupy so large a chunk of the British market.

In the context of a global balance of payments deficit now close to 10 per cent of the country's gross national product, that is an alarming prospect. For Australia, the picture is less stark over the long run, but the adjustments

Michael Hornsby

Macao emerges from the twilight

It takes just under an hour by jetcraft hovercraft to surge the 40 miles west-south-west through the South China Sea from the booming British colony of Hong Kong to the crumbling former Portuguese colony of Macao. As in Hong Kong, the people (250,000 of them) are mainly Chinese. But it seems another world.

That, inevitably, is its main charm for the Hongkong Chinese, it is Macao's casinos, because gambling is banned in the British colony. Macao is now emerging from something of a twilight period. It wants to retain its charm, its low skyline, the avenues of banyan trees which fringe its shoreline, and its peeling, yellow colonial buildings. But it would like to have a little bit more of Hong Kong's prosperity and broader economic base, without the frenzy and the skyscrapers.

It was in fact Hong Kong's emergence, in the 19th century, as the major Western trading port in the area which wrecked Macao's prosperity. The Portuguese "founded" Macao in

1557, almost three centuries before Hong Kong was ceded to the British in 1842.

The Portuguese prospered mightily there as middlemen, buying Chinese silk, selling it to the Japanese for silver, and selling guns to the Chinese. The opium and tea trades flourished too, and it was a statement of tea from Macao that was thrown overboard at the Boston Tea Party of 1773.

But as Portugal's fortunes declined, so did Macao's—and with them, relations with China. In December, 1966, during riots there prompted by the cultural revolution over the border, Portuguese troops opened fire after being stoned, killing between six and 10 Chinese.

Matters were further complicated by the pro-Moscow orientation of the Portuguese communists after Portugal's own revolution in 1974. Eventually a new "organic law" was published describing Macao as a territory under Portuguese administration. Subsequent reports that Portugal wanted to hand Macao right over to China have been denied.

There is still a Portuguese governor. The present incumbent, Colonel Garcia Leal, leaves in November, and he was sick in Lisbon during my visit. But his power is declining, while that of the new, partly elected legislative assembly increases—and China's representatives are consulted on all major issues.

The two top Chinese are Mr. O. Ching Fong, head of the import-export company which has a monopoly of all trade with China, including basic food supplies, and a millionaire with a Portuguese passport called Mr. Ho Yin. He runs the Tai Fung Bank and a big building company. Both are members of China's National People's Congress. The day when the territory was run for the benefit of the small Portuguese element are over.

The problem for the administration is how to diversify Macao's exports away from the textile industry, and to increase tourism without wrecking that "away-from-it-all" atmosphere. "We don't want to be another Hong Kong," Dr. Jorge Rangel,

the very energetic 34-year-old Director of Information and Tourism, told me. "We want to maintain our way of life." A law was passed two years ago preserving the old, mainly eighteenth-century parts of the peninsula. The height of new buildings is also being restricted: 15 storeys is the highest so far.

Macao has some attractions for Hongkong investors, including its lamentable lack of labour laws, lower wages and lower rents. There are also Macao's textile export quotas to be taken advantage of; where Hong Kong's recent deal with the EEC virtually dealt future exports to previous levels, Macao's allowed for some growth. The hope is that new industries like electronics and toys will take root in Macao.

The most active field at present is tourism, in which development is focused on the two adjoining islands of Taipa and Coloane, linked to Macao by a new bridge 17 miles long, and to each other by a causeway. Some 2,750,000 visitors

were registered last year, of which almost 500,000 were "foreign", ie not Hongkong Chinese.

Within a year a horse-trotting track will open on Taipa, with a hotel, shopping mall, tennis courts and so on near by; while Coloane is getting an even larger hotel resort with a golf course, country club, sports centre, marina and amphitheatre, financed by a group of Hongkong and many Macao investors.

Plenty of difficulties lie ahead. Portugal and China are still not on full diplomatic terms with each other. Hong Kong remains the main focus of business activity. Local housing and welfare conditions are admitted to be grossly inadequate. But the dead hand of Portuguese bureaucracy has been removed and, with China's backing, Macao seems to be on its way to claim its small slice of the Far East's growing prosperity.

Roger Berthoud

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

THEATRES

CONCERTS

ART GALLERIES

CINEMAS

THE ARMY IN THE SHADOW

ARTS

James Ivory reads the dreams of Roseland

and (a)
on the Hill
my in the
s (aa)
n Plaza
(a)

Like a Man.

a rule now that the
resting and entertain-
ment films—like
the *Dark Star*—
are tracked down to
the Hill and the
East Finchley
cinemas of Piccadilly
Leicester Square are
the big and boring
for instance, an
production by
architect and James
as good and enjoy-
as you may find any
shyly into London
Hart's Hampstead
the Hill.
as handicaps by con-
commercial light. It
ious of three short
device which
are suppressed, tradi-
ed inexplicably, to
enrich it is un-
sensible and senti-
mentally, though
sharply analytical
underlies the
cet nostalgia of the
irations of James
Director and Kurl
wala as writer,
born in California
lly worked in India.
Gorman-horn, of
naga, educated in
ried to an Indian.

and at present living in New
York. Maybe the cultural patch-
work of their lives explains the
special sensibility of their
studies of people socially or
historically dispossessed, but
stubbornly maintaining their
memories and their dreams,
which are often the same thing.

Roseland is about a com-
munity of individuals who
shelter their memories, fears,
dreams and hopes, in the strange
haven of the world's largest and
most famous dance hall, New
York's Roseland, which is just
coming up to its diamond jubile-
e. Practically all the film was
shot in or around the real Rose-
land; its beaming, handbox
MC is played by an actual
Roseland MC, Duo Denatale.
The dancers who throng the
background—too old-young
people in the fanciful clothes
of an old-time glamour, with
collapsed faces but bodies still
lithe and elegant from obsessive
hours on the dance floor—could
not but be the real habitués of
the place.

One character provides a link
between the three stories: Cleo
(Helen Gallagher) is a dance
teacher who is detached and
different from the rest because
she has an occupation. For the
others, *Roseland* is at best a
distraction or a consolation.
The first story, "The Waltz",
is about the reluctant mutual
attraction of a far old widower
(Lou Jacobi) with more sensitiv-
ity than he cares to show, and a
widow (Teresa Wright) whom he
eventually woos out of an
obsession with her dead hus-
band. In the central and most
substantial episode, "The
Hustle", Pauline (Joan Cop-
eland), a rich, good-natured,
lovely widow introduces her
kept boy (Christopher Walken)
to her best friend Marilyn
(Gerardine Chaplin). Marilyn
finds her boy and pro-
fessed sacrifice cannot in the
end compete against Pauline's
mystery. "The Peabody" is
about an ancient habitué (Lila
Skala) whose burning ambition
is to win the Peabody Contest;
she is always frustrated by her
loyal but inept old partner.

These stories and their tell-
ing, and the exact and economi-
cal dialogue given to the
characters, are worthy of
Maupassant. We never see any
of the people away from Rose-
land; we know nothing of their
home lives, except that the
grandly patrician Rose (Lila
Skala) is really a cook and char;
that Pauline has a chauffeur
and poor health; that Marilyn
has a job in an airline office.
The film is a series of short, silly
and ordinary and shallow
people; but Ivory and Jhab-
wala make us care for them as
much as for the pair in *Diary of*
a Princess. Foolish lonely
widows, old empty-heads who
think of nothing but dancing.



Widower's waltz: Teresa Wright and Lou Jacobi

ageing gigolos and young ones
frantically capitalizing while
they may on their looks and
like the rest of us, and as much
in need of love and respect.
Their dreams may be circum-
scribed, but they are no less
important to them. It is a very
old-fashioned, almost forgotten
work of art that it makes us
look more carefully and more
lovingly at our neighbours; but
it is a merit none the less,
one which explains the excep-
tional attraction of *Roseland*.

In *Diary of a Princess* and
Roseland, James Ivory has
found a personal style, which
had sometimes seemed to be
lacking in his films since
Shakespeare Wallah. (The
literally rose-bud world of
Roseland, captured by Ernest
Vincze's camera, it is true, im-
poses its own visual style.)
The work of Jean-Pierre Mel-
ville, who died five years ago
at the age of 56, has never
been well enough known in this
country, though the recent re-

vival of *Les Enfants Terribles*
(1949) showed how enduring is
his talent to the Thirties he
discovered a passion for Ameri-
can cinema (a man of charming
idiosyncrasy, he changed his
name from Grumbach in honour
of the author of *Moby Dick*,
and was always inclined to
affect the clothes, cars and
postures of movie gangsters);
and his films combine the best
elements of the American nar-
rative film with his own very
personal sensibilities. His series
of low-budget gangster films
which began with *Bat de Flam-
beur* (1955) was a decisive influ-
ence on the younger directors
of the *nouvelle vague* of the
late Fifties.

L'Armée des ombres is an
untypical work. Melville wanted
to film Joseph Kessel's novel
about the Resistance from the
time he first read it, in London
in 1943, but had not the oppor-
tunity until 1969. (His first
feature, made in 1947, was
another classic of the Resis-
tance, *Le Silence de la mer*,
by Vercors, which he filmed

clandestinely and without
rights, only subsequently win-
ning the author's approval).
Twenty-six years altered the
perspective; the film now has
as its motto a quotation from
Georges Courceline: "Unhappy
memories! Yet be welcome, for
you are my distant youth."
The young Melville had
served with the Army, the
Resistance and the Free French
in London and Italy, and his
own memories are superim-
posed on those of Kessel. The
film is, in fact, weakened by an
uneasy awareness that the
group of Resistance fighters
portrayed in it are not really
characters so much as compos-
ites of real, recollected people;
and there is an indulgent
leisureliness in the nostalgia of
"nobody's memories" that is
unlike Melville's ordinarily taut
style.

The memories at the same
time provide the film's
strengths. Despite the familiar
star faces (Lino Ventura,
Simone Signoret, Paul Me-
resse) there is a sense of actu-

David Robinson

Television leaps over the Wall

A Tale of Three
Cities
BBC 2 (tonight)

Michael Ratcliffe

The German Democratic Repub-
lic is reputed to have the most
reactionary and insulated press
in Eastern Europe: it was no
competition. Television is
different: alternative voices,
faces and minds positively surge
over the Wall. Most citizens can
receive programmes from the
West, and to East Berlin the
authorities have long ceased to
rip out aerials. Six, as at an
ideologically incorrect angle.
Instead, as Charles Wheeler's
excellent report on the impact
of a uniformly available service
in an otherwise contained com-
munity shows, they improved
their television.

Film is no longer all shot in
the approved Marxist-Leninist
process that made everything
look as if it had been rinsed in
a thin mixture of blood plasma
and *Gulagschuppe*; light enter-
tainment and drama can be no
par with the West, as we see
from some spiffing chorines and
extracts from a sympathetic and
well-acted play.

In seeking to show that
coverage of news has also
improved, Mr Wheeler, himself
an old Berlin hand, trends on
more thoroughly shrapnelled
ground, although his interview

with the GDR news editor
Ulrich Mikosch is informative
and interesting. One would need
several days to test Wheeler's
tentative conclusions because
these sometimes seemed to
contradict themselves.

Nothing, he said hopefully at
the end, would impede the flow
of ideas from West to East, but
his choice of material had often
suggested that the amount of
direct propaganda going East
was declining (Mikosch said
not) and that GDR attacks on
the West, as well as acquiring
a new subtlety, were having
some of their work done for
them by the honest self-laceration
over here—all of which
could be taped and used against
Bonn. Film may be, and is,
planted far more simply and
effectively than print.

Mr Wheeler—together with
his producer, Maryse Addison,
who next week tackles the im-
pact of television on the com-
munities of Montreal, and after
that Jerusalem—ends with a
scene from a play produced in
Mainz that actually suggested
there are decent humane people
for whom the GDR might, after
all, be a more suitable place
to live than the Federal Repub-
lic. Out of the question to ex-
pect that kind of concession in
reverse: after all, does not
Party hackette Gerda Hermann
inform us and Mr Wheeler that
the solidarity of GDR society
yonders such self-doubt both
impossible and unnecessary?



Joy Roberts and Stuart Kale

Opera about reality

Julietta
Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

It has many times been shown
that a good play will not neces-
sarily make a good opera. Topics
adept for argument in the
straight theatre may be illumi-
nated by music; but on the other
hand music be extraneous and
a hindrance. Whether Mar-
tinu's musical treatment of
Georges Neveux's drama
Julietta adds significantly to
the original seems to me uncertain.

The Neveux play is a sur-
realist drama about the rela-
tionship of people to reality,
the nature of identity, the place
of memory and dreams in
human experience, and such-
like topics. It is not surprising
that Martinu, in the Czech tra-
dition of using the fantastic
and the absurd to both comic
and serious purpose, should
have been drawn to it. His cen-
tral character, Michel, returns
to a French coastal village in
search of a girl whose voice he
heard years before; he finds
himself in a world where no
one has a memory, sees his own
grasp of reality growing less
sure, and ends by seeking
refuge in dream and illusion.

The opera starts on what
seems a surrealistically farcical
plane: the quarrelsome and
absent-minded villagers provide
comic capital, and—since in the
land of the forgetful the one-
memoried man is king—Michel
is appointed mayor on the
strength of a childhood tale
about a toy duckling. But in Act
II the nature of memory is
explored: a couple find their
identity through their past,
imaginary though it may be,
and Michel himself tries to for-
get what he does not want to
remember. In the third act, set
in the Kafkaesque bureaucracy
of the Central Office of Dreams,
various characters seek happi-
ness through illusion and
Michel abandons reality in
favour of fantasy.

In Act I the music's role
is curiously circumscribed and
indeed it does little but add a
few pleasant comic tweaks.
Later it has more to say, and
to some extent it rises to its
task. There is for example, an
attractive lyrical duet for
Michel and the girl of his
dreams, Julietta, and Martinu
provides textures to hint at the
escape from reality, as well as
much effective illustration of
the action (such as the accom-
paniments to the film strips

that represent the various
dreams).

Yet for all its fine workman-
ship, varied and skilful orches-
tration, and deftness at catch-
ing a mood, it falls short
through the lack of distinctive-
ness of its invention. There are
Janáček-like textures and
rhythms here, Prokofiev-like
ostiaos there, Prokofiev-like
figuration elsewhere, and always
a kiosk (at the very least) with
French music from Debussy
onwards. There is little that is
memorable.

The ultimate climax, where
the textures crump as Michel
makes his predestined choice to
depart the world of reality,
significantly fails to match the
situation in force or poignancy.
Or rather, it shows too clearly
that the musical fabric (which
incidentally is often and appar-
ently arbitrarily suspended for
sections in spoken dialogue) is
quite severely confined in its
emotional scope.

But an evening at the New
Opera Company's production of
Julietta, which opened at the
Coliseum on Wednesday in as-
sociation with the ENO, is not a
wasted one. For a start, the
staging is exceptionally
imaginative and good-looking.
John Soddard has designed set-
tings that are unified, elegant,
practical and constantly sug-
gestive of the complex, convoluted
world of the human mind.
Most of it is in greys and
silvers, with a steel, yet poetic
forest, and the villagers in
black and white and brown
against Michel's classical French
blue.

Within these settings Anthony
Besch provided a direct and
effective staging, adept in the
comedy, with much precise
timing, and suitably sensitive to
situation and mood in the later
part of the opera. Charles Mac-
kerras added to his laurels as a
conductor of Czech music with
a clear, alive account of the
score, much aided by orchestral
playing as accomplished as I
have heard in the house this
season.

Stuart Kale sang Michel with
admirable clarity and did well
to convey his confusion and
decline. The elusive Julietta
was beguilingly sung by Joy
Roberts. Among the rest of the
numerous cast I would particu-
larly mention Sandra Dugdale,
sharply done boy impersona-
tions, John Winfield's Chief of
Police (and others) and
Edward Byles's nicely weary
and patient civil servant. The
many small character parts were
without exception neatly done.

Berlin Wind Octet's
British debut

The Berlin Philharmonic Wind
Octet will make their debut in
Britain at the Chichester 903
Festivities in July this year.
The group will be playing
Haydn, Schubert, Beethoven
and Mozart.

During the festival, from July
8 to July 22, there will be con-



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Benjamin Whitrow, Tenniel Evans, Paul Eddington and Diane Bull

Ten Times Table
Globe

Irving Wardle

After the sadly brief run of
Simon Gray's *The Rear Col-
umn*, Alan Ayckbourn's new
comedy offers a tempting
opportunity for angry denunciation
of theatre that shrugs off a
fine and unusual piece of work
and opens its arms to another
bit of harmless fun written over
a weekend.

Unfortunately for that line of
argument, *Ten Times Table*
also happens to be a fine and
unusual piece of work, even
though it represents Ayckbourn
the broad comedian rather than
the icy suburban analyst. Mak-
ing people laugh is child's play
to this author, and possibly he
settled on farce as a trus-
tiness of entering hitherto
unexplored territory.

The setting marks his first
departure from the Home
Counties to draw on his experi-
ence of the North; and his first
engagement with the political
passions that lurk under the
bland surface of small-town
provincial life. As usual, he has
also set himself a horrendous
technical obstacle, by staging
four of his five scenes round a
committee table with a com-
pany burling to keep to the
agenda in spite of falling lights,
hampering above and a stone-
deaf stenographer.

The committee are planning
a folk festival: an idea dreamt
up by a go-ahead shopkeeper,
featuring a replay of the mass-
acre of the "Pendon Twelve",
an alleged group of eighteenth-
century Levellers bloodily put
down by the militia. Not that
they count for much in the

opening scene, where Ayck-
bourn lovingly devotes himself
to establishing the discordant
personalities of the Pendon
worthies who cover every shade
of local opinion from a glower-
ing Marxist teacher to a swish
Tory queen bee, convened
under her husband's whimsically
indiscrete chairmanship.

Once started on this catalogue
it is hard not to go on and
list the rabbit town ball offi-
cial who arrives with his game
old mother in tow and paralyses
every meeting with procedural
niceties, and the whiskey-soaked
electrical dealer who likewise
torpedoes discussion with
maudlin confessions of his col-
lapsing marriage, but one must
stop somewhere; as Ayckbourn
himself does by dividing the
committee into two groups
separately responsible for
organizing the proletarian and
military factions. At which
point all the suppressed bosti-
lities find an historical outlet,
and the civic pageant starts
moving towards civil war.

At first, the Marxist Eric
with his factory complex and
debating skills, wins hands
down, leaving his tearful royal-
ist adversary (the chairman's
wife) with hardly a recruit. She
then co-opts a mad military doc-
trepreneur to her side, preparing
the way for a costumed finale
fought out with wooden mus-
kets, a dilapidated hobby horse
loaned by the amateur drama
circle, and a loaded revolver
with which the dog-breeder
runs berserk.

As the comedy develops by
polarizing the action between
two fanatics, it is hard to see
how Ayckbourn could have
avoided that last scene. But for
all its farcical energy and strokes
of inspired lunacy (such as the
sight of the old lady playing an
unfathomable piano medley, un-

Belgian Chamber
Orchestra
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

Keen and distinguished in none
as in manner, the Belgian Cham-
ber Orchestra deserved a much
larger audience than the sprink-
ling who attended their concert
on Wednesday. Yet if the hall
had been fuller perhaps their
sonorous discipline would not
have been heard to such fine
effect, for the conditions
seemed to help them in produc-
ing lucid textures, though their
unwieldy intonation and their
excellent ensemble were clearly
attributes of long standing.

Nothing demonstrated all
these qualities better than the
six-part *Ricercare* from Bach's
Musical Offering, played at the
start of the programme. The
orchestra, consisting of a dozen
or so strings with harpsichord,
solo performance to what the
realize both the contrapuntal
mastery of this piece and its

grand harmonic moments.
Indeed, the impression was
more that of a large chamber
group, the players responding
naturally to one another in
timing and shape.

As for their tonal variety,
that was best displayed in the
concert's second half, most
notably in Grieg's *Holberg*
Suite. The faster movements,
done without any flashy
glamour, were so much the
more musically exciting for
their precision, while the
"Air" suggested that Grieg
could here command deeper
and more complex expressive
resources than I had imagined.

The players also proved them-
selves intelligent, supporting
artists in two concertos, one for
flute by Quantz and an arrange-
ment by Rudolf Werthen, the
orchestra's leader and conduc-
tor, of Tartin's *Devil's Trill*
sonata. In the Quantz the solo
part was played with a clear,
unblemished tone and elegant
phrasing by Paul de Winter;
Mr Werthen himself played his
transcription, where I much
preferred his sure, attacking
solo performance to what the
provided for the accompanying
strings.

parenthetical comments hold
their own interest whatever
has gone before.

From the point of view of
theatre the dividends are fore-
mixed. Shared Experience fol-
lows a similar format in *Bleak*
House to the more adventurous
fantasizing of their Arabian
Nights. Nothing in the way of
costuming or scenery is intro-
duced into the play and it is
up to the actors to create the
scenes and dozens of different
characters with only their
bodies and voices.

It is a pleasure to follow the
comedy of Dickens's writing
through the intelligence of the
actors, and also to watch the
transformation of James Smith
from the cold person of the
minions Talkingbourn into Phil
Squid, a physical wreck who
gravely rap for a voice. But
little more is given to the writ-
ing than an active imagination
would give on reading it.

Occasionally a scene is
expanded dramatically, with
Mike Alfred's direction more in
evidence. Eliza Hunt delivers
Esther Summerson's reverie in
church as a monologue while
the sermon drones on under-
neath it and her fantasies in-
trude in other voices. More
typically, Christopher Ryan
might set a scene by slapping
his chest to give the rhythm
of hoofbeats, or he whistles in
a simple imitation of birds.

They capture the suspense of
the novel, establishing the
characters well enough to make
their future important. They
also capture interest through
technique, with Pam Ferris
altering herself from a charm-
ing young character into an
older woman by visibly forcing
a double chin on to her face,
developing a paunch and seem-
ingly broadening her hips by
several inches.

More than one of the long
parts of the adaptation must
be seen before it can be judged
whether they have captured the
Bleak House that was Dickens's
England, or even the Lincoln's
Inn Fields where "lawyers lie
like maggots in nuts".

William Blake 1757-1827

9th March-21st May 1978

A marvellous exhibition of Blake's finest work:
paintings, drawings, books and prints.
From overseas collections and rarely lent abroad.



Also programme
7.128 for details.
Days 10-4
Days 10-4
Days 2-4

Tate
Gallery
Millbank London SW1

The Army in
the LAZA

Commission for the new towns

liaison with the Department of the Environment.

Candidates (men and women) must be of high academic or professional standing, experienced in the administration of a museum or gallery, and have specialist knowledge of some aspect of the Collection.

Salary is £10,470 and there is a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form, to be returned by 5 May 1979) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG24 1JR, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 63551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: **CS/1979/1**

Department of Energy

Secretary, The Sterling Group of Companies, Sterling House, 8 Heddon Street, London, W1R 8BP.

Please write, enclosing a c.v., to the Company Secretary, The Sterling Group of Companies, Sterling House, 8 Heddon Street, London, W1R 8BP.

Will Mr Healey get the balance right?

In preparing next week's budget, Mr Denis Healey has had no shortage of advice. Many academic institutions and private forecasting bodies have made recommendations and, inevitably, they have not always been in agreement.

Nevertheless, two themes have dominated the pre-budget discussion. The first has been speculation about the size of the tax cuts the Chancellor will "give away" as part of the Government's attempt to stimulate demand. It is often implicitly assumed or explicitly stated that fiscal "reflation" of this kind will help British industry recover from its four-year recession.

The second has been recognition of the need to coordinate fiscal and monetary policy. More particularly, it has been emphasized that the public sector borrowing requirement should not be so large that it threatens the continuation of monetary restraint.

My argument is that these two themes are inconsistent. The tax cuts and the resulting enlargement of the budget deficit, are incompatible with monetary restraint and an industrial revival. Indeed, if the

Government wishes to pursue an anti-inflationary money supply policy and to create a financial environment favourable to industrial investment, the budget deficit should be reduced further, not increased.

It is taken as an assumption in what follows that the Government will wish to moderate money supply growth in coming years: this seems a reasonable interpretation of official intentions from recent speeches by Mr Healey himself, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Three forces are responsible for increases in the money supply—the PSBR, except in so far as it is financed by sales of debt to the non-bank public (the public sector contribution); bank lending to the private sector (the private sector contribution); and "external" and foreign currency finance (the external contribution).

The external contribution, which has inflated the money supply by a massive £3,000m in the present financial year, is likely to be small and positive in the next few years as Britain begins to repay its overseas debts.

The key question for financial policy, therefore, is to find the right balance between the public and private sector contributions to monetary growth. An expansion in bank lending to the private sector is a necessary condition for the increased investment by industry which the Government has repeatedly said is one of its prime objectives. Companies can pay for higher investment either by funds generated internally, mainly from profits, or by borrowing from external sources.

With current depressed levels of corporate profitability, reliance has to be placed largely on external sources and the banks are the highest providers of short-term and medium-term finance.

If the banks are important to industry, industry is important to the banks. Of the outstanding total of bank advances, about 30 per cent is to manufacturing, 25 per cent to the service industries and nearly 15 per cent to other productive activities. The banking system is the main intermediary between the savings of the personal sector and investment by the corporate sector.

But here is the central difficulty. For any given money supply target, the larger the public sector contribution to monetary growth, the smaller must be the private sector contribution—or, in other words, bank lending to industry; and any increase in the budget deficit increases the public contribution.

It might be objected that the impact of a higher PSBR on the money supply can be neutralized if the authorities are able to sell more debt to the

non-bank private sector, by, for example, stepping up sales of gilt-edged securities. However, it is most unlikely that massive official gilt-edged sales and buoyant industrial loan demand can persist for long, for two reasons.

First, large sales of public sector debt constitute a major drain on the financial resources of the leading long-term savings institutions, the pension funds and life assurance offices. These institutions consequently have less money available for buying debt issued by the corporate sector.

In such circumstances, it is difficult for companies to raise capital by rights issues or offers of debentures and loan stock. If they borrow heavily from the banks instead, their ratios between short-term and long-term debt, and between equity and interest rate-sensitive liabilities, deteriorate markedly—as in 1974 and 1975. The action companies may then take to restore satisfactory financial ratios will result in less output and employment.

Secondly, a situation in which both the budget deficit and the industrial demand for loans are high is liable to engender considerable financial instability. The gilt-edged market can respond rather emotionally to disappointing economic news and, even if there is only a minor rise in the price of new issues of government stock, high money supply figures can emerge very quickly.

The market's nervousness about the authorities' response exaggerates the difficulties in selling stock as pessimism becomes self-reinforcing and a sharp rise in interest rates may be needed to restore confidence.

The violent interest rate fluctuations which have taken place on a number of occasions in the mid-1970s exemplify the problem. These fluctuations disturb corporate financial planning and greatly increase the uncertainty involved in capital spending programmes.

It follows, then, that increases in the budget deficit and industrial recovery cannot be reconciled with monetary restraint—and certainly not with the deceleration in the growth rate of the money supply to that of productive capacity, about three or four per cent a year, which will be required if price stability is to be restored at some stage in the next few years.

It may be ambitious to aim at price stability by the early 1980s. There would certainly be difficulties in keeping the British price level stable in an inflationary international environment, although Germany, Japan and Switzerland do not seem to have suffered unduly from their efforts in this direction; and, arguably, inflationary expectations have become so embedded in the national economic psychology that it would be traumatic to try to remove them in only two or three years.

But price stability must be

maintained as a long-term goal—and recent official "bids" for a five per cent norm in the next stage of pay policy suggest that, whether they are wishful thinking or not, the Government wants to bring inflation down to under five per cent earlier rather than later.

If price stability is thought desirable the Government should consider publishing a medium-term financial plan consistent with that objective.

It has been suggested here that progressive reductions in the PSBR over the next few years should form part of this plan and, by extension, that the tax cuts to be announced next week will delay, not bring forward, the restoration of economic stability. The argument could be made more polemical by noting its implication that conventional Keynesian "reflation" and the encouragement of industrial recovery are in conflict.

But the purpose of this article has not been to arouse controversy. It has been rather to point out that, in their decisions on the blend of fiscal and monetary policy in coming years, the Government should take account of the resulting scope for bank lending to the private sector and, hence, of the effects on industry and the economy generally.

Tim Congdon

Bernard Levin

All together now: one, two, three stretch...

The Post Office has ordered 99 million rubber bands representing part of its requirements for the next six months. That, as the man said, is an awful lot of rubber bands, though I must add that the almost suspicious irregularity of the number suggests that a new wind of cost-consciousness is sweeping down the corridors at Excess House; not very long ago, I cannot help feeling, any Post Office official whose province included the ordering of rubber bands, and who discovered this 99 million would hardly have hesitated to order the round 100 million, though he would certainly have forgotten to negotiate a discount for quantity as he did so.

Still, it isn't the Post Office that I came here to discuss this morning; it was the rubber bands. In the precise, it was the observations of the firm from which they have been ordered. If, said a representative of the manufacturers, the rubber bands were laid end to end, they would reach from London to Bombay, a distance of 4,752 miles. (That means that the rubber bands must be 3.04128 inches in length. I thought you would like to

know.) However, added the man, the bands were made by a company who had evidently been active with the figurative pencil, if the snappy little fellows were stretched to their full working length and then laid end to end, they would reach to Perth, in Western Australia, a distance of 19,000 miles. (That means that the bands, when stretched, cover 12.16 inches each. Their mighty stretchy rubber bands you've got there, friends.)

Those of you who know me, and know in particular my incurable addiction to day-dreaming, will know what is coming now. Most people, apprised of the fact that 99 million rubber bands, laid end to end, would reach from here to Bombay in their natural condition and from here to Perth and back stretched, would do no more than shrug, unable to see any practical use for the information. In me, however, it instantly aroused a wild and glorious dream.

Let's do it! Let's get 99 million rubber bands and lay them together end to end, first unstretched and then stretched! What a task, eh? And what a nice surprise for the people in Bombay and

Perth respectively! Of course, unless we can come to some arrangement with the Post Office to borrow their rubber bands for our enterprise, promising to give them back as soon as we have carried it out, we would have to buy our own, which would come quite expensive; the price quoted to the Post Office was £137,000. (That's just under 81 rubber bands for a penny.) But provided we promised to insure the goods, and to arrange for an ample spin-off of publicity for the Post Office, I feel sure that some kind of deal could be worked out. Anyway, as soon as I heard the news and conceived the idea I simultaneously opened negotiations with Birmingham University, the Department of Industry and the Arts Council, for a grant, so the money may present no problem in the end. (Besides, pioneers like us are not to be put off by sordid financial considerations: did Newton wait for a handout from the Apple Marketing Board? Was Columbus backed by Texaco?)

The less far-sighted among you will by now have come up with a technical objection: if we just lay the bands end to end, they will be swept

away by storm and wave, by wind and weather, by mention of corporation dustmen, acquisitive children, and passing birds. Well, obviously, we mustn't be too literal about it. The hands will have to be knotted together, and as a matter of fact it is surprisingly easy to tie two rubber bands together end to end; you just slip one through the other, then double it back and slip it through, so to speak, itself. Then you give it a tug at one end and the whole thing locks neatly, but also holds more or less well. The additional advantage that the more you pull on it the tighter it gets. True, we shall lose a fraction of the length that way, so perhaps the Post Office, despite my opening remarks, would now care to order the other million; it would be awfully frustrating if we got within a few yards of Bombay harbour with the crowds on the shore waiting to cheer, and the bands playing, and the Mayor unrolling his speech, and we then found that we had run out.

(An even worse nightmare looms in connection with the second half of the enterprise, the fully stretched Perth-and-back bit. Suppose we had got there, turned round—I pre-

sumed, incidentally, we would be lined up, by prior arrangement of course, to pass it round the spire of the biggest church in town—and got within similar proximity of London when the supply failed. The temptation to give the whole thing one more tug to make it reach would be irresistible; and what if it snapped? I mean, only think of the immensity of the twang for a start! And what on earth would we say to the Post Office?

Of course, they will say we are mad; shouting the prophets is ancient news. Even those who are willing to admit that, though we may be eccentric we still have all or most of our marbles, will ask plaintively what it's for. What it's for? These fainthearts would have asked Michelangelo what the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was for; they would have demanded of Euclid what the Parallel Axiom was for; they did wonder what Mallory thought climbing Everest was for, and got a dusty answer for their pains.

We shall loftily ignore our critics; if, when the news flashes round the world, the other end is now securely

fastened to some prominent spot in Bombay or when, amid cheering throngs, the returning Perth team come up the last yards of Whitehall and prepare to fasten the last band to Nelson's Column, they still cannot see the point, then so much the worse for them. Nelson would have seen the point; and if it comes to that, what do you suppose the cheering throngs will be there for? The heart of the people is sound, and they won't ask what it's for before turning out to salute our enterprise.

Never mind the details, anyone; are we on? (And are those of you who wish us well prepared to put your nimble fingers at our disposal? We shall need knotters, tuggers, layers, passers and inspectors; also, I dare say, explainers. I'll be chief explainer.) If we are, let us not delay, but draw up the plans at once; Puck said he'd put a giraffe round about the earth in 40 minutes, and although I imagine our project will take a little longer, the sooner we start the sooner we finish. And a happy band we shall then be.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978

The magazine that became required White House reading

In a recent article in *The Times*, Louis Herten described *Commentary* as "the best of the American intellectual monthlies". An even higher accolade—to Woody Allen's recent cult film *Annie Hall*. A satirical sequence on the New York literary scene contains mention of a magazine called *Dysentery*, allegedly a merger of *Dissent* and *Commentary*.

Published (but not controlled) by the American Jewish Committee, *Commentary* represents the thinking of an important group of Jewish intellectuals in the United States. Jews have played a major role in America's intellectual life for the last 30 years. Many, perhaps most, of all the intellectual journalists are Jews and Jews are also as important in the media as in academic life. They have brought a broadening and cosmopolitan influence to American literature, while novelists of ideas like Bellows, Malamud and Roth look at the United States with the rare "double vision" of integrated Americans who, at the same time, possess the perspective of the outsider.

When Norman Podhoretz became editor of *Commentary*

in 1960, the magazine was a respected literary review with a strong anti-communist line in its political articles. It circulated mainly among Jews, and only the highbrow ones at that. Today it sells over 60,000 copies monthly and is read as intensely in the White House and Congress as in the homes of the Jewish literati of New York.

Measured by the number of times its articles are quoted, reproduced and discussed, *Commentary* must be the most influential magazine in the United States. It has even been responsible for at least one major political appointment. "Pat" Moynihan had written in *Commentary* on United States policy at the United Nations in the light of the disintegration of that body, as the view by the Third World. Kissinger read the article, told President Ford about it and, as a result, Moynihan was appointed United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

The character of *Commentary* has changed as its editor has changed. Soon after Podhoretz took over, the turbulent era of the student activists began in Berkeley in 1964. Podhoretz was critical of the student attack on the University

and the feeble response of Berkeley's leaders. From that began the process of alienation from the radical chic, which had until then been his own environment, and a passionate conflict, still engaging American intellectuals, between the new right (often represented by *Commentary*) and the new left. Podhoretz's growing disenchantment with the left developed into a full-blooded conversion in 1970. His first indication was an article which appeared in *Commentary* by Nathan Glazer—the distinguished Harvard sociologist, a close friend of Podhoretz's—declaring that he had been "de-radicalized" by the student activists who had turned him from a mild radical into a mild conservative.

In 1969 Podhoretz took three months' leave to work on a book. He returned to *Commentary*, as one of his colleagues described it, like Moses coming down from Sinai. In his own words, "a lot of things came together, came out with much clearer ideas. If you will forgive my pomposity, of what my duty was."

That duty was to resist what he perceived as an assault on American values by the radical left. Podhoretz talked to me

about it when we met recently in New York. In his view, the *kulturkampf* within the American intellectual community which began in 1967 and has been raging bitterly ever since was over "whether this was an evil country, not only about Vietnam, but also about race and the cultural revolution. Vietnam stood for a question larger even than itself and that was whether the United States could play a positive role in the international community."

Commentary took the position that the United States was a force for good and should exercise a responsible role in the containment of communist power. This is a view common to all the newly "de-radicalized" intellectuals, not only Glazer and Podhoretz, but Irving Kristol, Daniel Bell, Seymour Lipset and others. In answer to the charges of the new left that the United States was pursuing criminal acts, that the country was falling apart and losing the loyalty of the Jewish people, including the Jewish group was saying that the American system was basically sound, that the country was going along the right lines on race problems.

Podhoretz also saw the radi-

cal left wave as associated with a new mood of hostility to Jews and Jewish concerns represented by "the crowd around the New York Review of Books". This group of intellectuals had turned hostile to Israel after the 1967 Middle East war and were also associated with the radical blacks who were openly anti-Semitic.

Podhoretz does not believe that another Auschwitz is in sight; "but I do believe that the coming generation of American Jews will encounter more discrimination than I did". The quota system, which had the benevolent purpose of helping the blacks to ease the resulting in discrimination against the Jews.

Podhoretz's alternatives to the quota system are the traditional liberal policies of cultural equality, non-discrimination and increased economic progress, which he believes are best for the Jewish people, including, in the long term, the blacks.

At the same time as standing up for traditional American values, *Commentary* was also taking a strong position in the defence of Jewish interests in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Until 1970, *Commentary* had only given a token amount of space to speci-

fic Jewish articles—almost the minimum it could get away with as a magazine supported by a Jewish organization. Podhoretz explains that as being due to the fact that there was then nothing to defend and that *Commentary* became "Jewish" when Jews came under attack.

Commentary today urges American resistance to the spread of communism and to the policies of the USSR; it regards black radicalism as dangerous, and "women's lib" as rather silly. The magazine attracts violent support and even more violent attacks, but it is not ignored. In so far as its specifically Jewish orientation is concerned, it accurately reflects two of the major trends in American Jewish life. They are: a more assertive Jewishness allied with middle-of-the-road conservatism.

As a journal of opinion, *Commentary* is by now an American rather than a Jewish institution. That is, in itself, a comment on the status of the Jewish element as an integral component of America's pluralistic society.

William Frankel

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Life begins again at 40 for the evergreen ladies

The national HQ of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, in London's Mayfair, is situated on the corner of Brick Street. The name has a cautionary ring to it, as if it is saying: Beware you do not drop a brick yourself.

I almost did yesterday when I went there to listen to what these wonderful Green Ladies are planning to do in this, the year of their fortieth anniversary.

I said to one of them that I could not find words sufficiently to express my admiration for the way they dispense tea and sympathy—among much else, of course—to those in need.

the WRVS chairman, when, after coffee and not tea had been served, she gave an impressive description of the service's work.

She is a breezy, energetic woman who delights in saying things like: "We don't wait for other people to make fun of us; we do it ourselves."

And then she went on to prove the point when she was introducing the WRVS's new uniform, which substitutes a wide range of very feminine and informal (though still green) styles for the somewhat regimental fashions that have prevailed up to now.

Did the pressure for a change come from the younger members of the services? I asked. Oddly enough, no, she said; it came from ladies of her own, more mature, age. We thought ought to stop looking like hatlaxers," she said.

"Sorry to rush, sweetie, I've got to write an attack on Priocess on Margaret."



WRVS anniversary celebrations begin in St Paul's Cathedral on April 25 with a service of thanksgiving and dedication.

Political feud's fraternal fringe

Our man covering the NUS conference in Blackpool has come across what looks like a unique example of active student political involvement in one family.

Next July, Charles Burch, 21, and a staunch Liberal, will be coming president of Cambridge University students' union. In August, his elder brother, Tony, 22, staunchly Labour, will take over as secretary of the London Students Organization.

Tony told me yesterday: "We have had quite a long-running political argument."

The rumour at Blackpool is that the two brothers could

eventually find themselves standing against each other for the NUS presidency.

There is, however, little possibility of a fraternal clash in the House of Commons. Charles, who will be returning to Cambridge after his presidency, has the theological studies to go into the church. Tony, who is doing clinical studies at the Middlesex hospital, wants to become a doctor.

But there could be some interesting exchanges between the episcopal and Labour benches of the House of Lords in, say, 30 years' time as the brothers Burch continue their friendly political rivalry.

Wrong picture at the gallery

A colour slide projector clicked away merrily as bright sunshine shone yesterday on a screen on which pictures were supposed to appear. "But it only happens for about 75 minutes every day, when the sun shines directly on to it," said the National Gallery man.

The gallery's new £60,000 shop which opens today stands at the top of the main staircase, in what used to be Room XIII. Despite the solar setback, the gallery expects to boost its sales of slides, prints, books and posters by as much as 50 per cent. It cannot be altogether dissatisfied with its present annual sales of £400,000.

Fatal flaw in the EEC case

Question: what is more deadly than a skull and crossbones?

Answer: a defunct rat, with its feet in the air.

This is but one of the fascinating facts which emerge from a *Which?* survey into warning symbols on the labels of dangerous substances.

It seems that schoolchildren (who thought up the dead rat idea) are more successful than EEC experts (who thought up the skull and crossbones idea) when it comes to devising symbols that make their point instantly and clearly.

The proportion of people who correctly interpreted the EEC symbols—the bones—were just one of six—was "depressingly low". The children's symbols were identified by "a considerable greater proportion of people, including the elderly". Only 24 per cent correctly identified the bones symbol. Among the elderly, the proportion fell to 5 per cent. But more than half understood the children's concept of the defunct rodent.

Making a beeline for energy

Bruce Forsyth has found two ways to overcome the problems of his exhausting role in his marvellous *The Travelling Music Show* at Her Majesty's.

The bubbling Mr Forsyth, now 50, does not speak to anyone until midday and he keeps a pot of honey hidden from sight in the wings which he dips into during the few moments he is offstage.

This busy music mao is preparing to make himself even busier next week. On Tuesday he will be encouraging his fellow entertainers throughout the West End to join with him in selling flags on Geranium Day for the Blind.

He told me yesterday a pleasure to take part in my hope I can help worthy cause."

He says he is very "Red Rum" except I do to go over the sticks, run through an insurance call for the show and I saw an album which said it was a 1 since he'd seen a 1 like me.

Day for the Blind

He told me yesterday a pleasure to take part in my hope I can help worthy cause."

He says he is very "Red Rum" except I do to go over the sticks, run through an insurance call for the show and I saw an album which said it was a 1 since he'd seen a 1 like me.

Seven actors, playing 80 roles in four limited performance over a many nights, is a highly statistical way of telling you that Dickens's *Black House* is being done on stage at London's Royal Court Theatre for a short season.

But let us not lose our sense of proportion in lauding such versatility. Back in 1952, Evelyn Williams toured with a one-man presentation of *Black House*. He distilled the sprawling novel into one evening's entertainment and assumed no fewer than 36 different roles.

What is more, whereas Shared Experience at the Royal Court use seven actors, Evelyn Williams made do with nothing more than a reading desk.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

E BALANCE OF TERROR

...of the neutron bomb... doubt. President... decided against... its production, bas... been persuaded to... This is sensible. In... programme at any... might not be... to do so now, without... pro quo from the... or any evidence... that he has tried... to secure one would... error of judgment... to the long term be... damaging... infusion in Washington... public debate on both... the Atlantic, which has... been undisturbed... arguments have been... by polemics, and often... fundamental misunder-... of the main issues

neutron bomb, as... in the United States... nuclear weapon. An... an improvement in... nant respects upon... nical nuclear weapons... already deployed in... n the first place it... vement because more... energy is released... n of neutron radiation... more effective than... heat in penetrating... n and killing; in the... nce it is an imprave... nce its reduced blast... nally by 90 per cent... nated damage to... n and their propulsi... n a strong field. The... n similar yield. The... n fall-out would also... n the general effect... more specific... n process upon... nased introduces no... n. It has been around... n twenty years, and... ncreased within the... n the Russians, British... n Chinese to prom... n. It is the... n complexities which... n have now over-... nling them to intro-

AND INFANTICIDE

...ian ambassador had... n to walk out dur-... n's speech at the... n on Wednesday... n the Foreign Secretary... n, as he easily could... n the many atrocities... n to the last three... n the Ethiopian regime... n only in passing to... n about some of the... n dices and practices... n. In the course of... n upholding Ethiopia's... n seek help from... n can when its terri-... n threatened an under... n thus explaining why... n unable to supply... n Somalia during the... n. As the government... n in the murdering... n large numbers Dr... n comments can be... n quite mild. In the... n Eritrea he criticized... n implicitly rather... n, and his definition... n as "essentially an... n Ethiopian affair"... n gratify rather than... n ship Government... n asperity was not... n against any African... n (other than white... n governments) but... n Soviet and Cuban... n Africa. (The Soviet... n ambassadors, unlike

...inquiry... r Edward P. Radford... n Parker has now sub-... n on the Windscale... n testified at a wit-... n in September as a wit-... n Network for Nuclear... n concluded that he had... n the case, especially... n his public assurances... n member about the lack... n Cumbrian citizens of... n leaves from Windscale... n side of the case had... n the inquiry report con-... n the entire exercise was... n dressing... n he few medically quali-... n appearing for either... n ed particularly the... n nce of radiation ex-... n under which British... n Ltd is operating and... n the Windscale facility... n from recommenda-... n International Commis-... n Protection (ICRP)... n for health matters at... n Sir Edward Pocockin... n representative on the... n principal author of the... n most recent reports. In... n I attacked the ICRP's... n standards as being... n times too permis-... n included that at Wind-... n already significant... n to local populations... n be dealt with before... n expansion is per-... n tor has chosen to dis-... n testimony on the grounds... n have immediately... n the large number of... n which I based my... n of the medical wit-... n had been required... n such documentation. It... n out that Sir Edward... n capacity as British... n to the United Nations... n committee on Atomic... n copies of all of the... n. For example, the... n i not accept my evi-... n s based on the... n data from the study by... n Doll of patients with

duce it in the form of a... n warhead for the Lance missile... n or as an artillery shell... n This is not to sound a paeon... n of praise for what remains an... n awful weapon. The public is... n not unnaturally sickened by the... n prospect of yet another means... n of destruction whose presence... n seems likely to complicate... n rather than ease the tensions... n between East and West. There... n is also a revulsion against a... n weapon which relies upon radia-... n tion for its effect. People who... n have come to accept the use of... n bombs and bullets remember... n with horror the after-effects of... n Hiroshima.

Nor should one overestimate... n its potential. It does not in... n itself lower the nuclear... n threshold because it remains... n very clearly a nuclear weapon... n. One cannot imagine that the... n decision to use it would be less... n than agonizing. But it could... n have that effect if Nato came... n to regard it as a panacea, and... n allowed its conventional... n defences to deteriorate. Because... n of its increased effectiveness... n against tanks and the chance it... n offers of greater discrimination... n, it could be a more effective... n deterrent than existing tactical... n nuclear weapons. But the... n capacity of Western Europe to... n defend itself must still be... n measured in conventional terms.

The neutron warhead has... n been designed to deter a can-... n centrated armoured thrust from... n the East. If the Russians lacked... n the capacity to make such a... n thrust, there would be no need... n to deploy it. There are arguments... n over the time they would at... n present need to do so, but there... n can be no arguments over their... n capacity, given that time.

The Soviet Union has... n denounced the neutron bomb, an... n enhanced radiation weapon, as... n "inhuman and barbarous". So... n it is. But so too are all nuclear... n weapons, including its own SS-20... n mobile missile, targeted on... n Western Europe, whose explosive... n power is at least 2,000 times... n more devastating. To counter one... n weapon with another is an

...their Ethiopian colleague, had... n the *smug* to sit through the... n speech. His theme was that... n "disputes within Africa are... n best dealt with by the states... n of Africa themselves" and that... n "outside states should refrain... n from interference in African... n affairs", which, he pointed out... n, is "an accepted principle within... n the OAU".

So it is, but unfortunately not... n all OAU member states respect... n it. Nor is Mr Owen's remark... n that "for African states the... n principles of territorial integrity... n and the inviolability of existing... n frontiers are sacrosanct" valid... n for all African states. Somalia... n did not respect the existing... n Ethiopian frontier last year. Morocco and Mauritania did not respect the existing frontiers of the former Spanish Sahara in the winter of 1975-76. Ethiopia has not respected the frontiers of Eritrea, which was a separate territory until 1952 and under the United Nations resolution was supposed to be federated with Ethiopia, not part of it.

That is why Dr Owen is giving... n the Ethiopians a little too much... n when he describes the Eritrean... n problem as "essentially an inter-... n national Ethiopian affair", and... n he says (rightly) that the United... n Nations "should raise its collec-... n tive voice against any attempt... n to impose a military solution"

...anklylosing spondylitis treated with... n X-rays, a very important study. Sir... n Richards agreed with my analysis... n and offered to send the tribunal a... n more complete draft from Oxford;... n I informed the Inspector of this... n offer but he never requested the... n Justice. By such methods did Mr... n Justice Parker decide scientific... n questions.

At the time I appeared before the... n tribunal I was chairman of the sub-... n committee on somatic effects of... n the US National Academy of... n Sciences Committee on the Bio-... n logical Effects of Ionizing Radia-... n tion. This committee was estab-... n lished to bring up to date a review of the... n health implications of low-level... n radiation exposures of the type... n present at Windscale. The National... n Academy of Sciences is the Ameri-... n can equivalent of the Royal Society... n and committee appointed by the... n Academy are considered to present... n the highest scientific credentials... n available in the US. Within two... n weeks of my return from testifying... n at the inquiry I accepted appoint-... n ment as chairman of the full com-... n mittee, to that capacity I was at... n least as up to date on health risks... n from radiation as any member of... n the ICRP. Thus my appearance at... n Whitehaven represented a direct... n confrontation between a senior... n member of the major scientific... n body in the US concerned with... n evaluation of health risks from... n ionizing radiation and a senior... n representative of the ICRP. I... n challenged the Inspector's public... n assurances about the safety of ex-... n posures in industrial and agricul-... n tural already occurring along the... n coast.

One would have thought that this... n testimony would have been ready... n stuff for the press, involving as it... n did one of the chief issues which... n Mr Owen's witness have resolved... n by the inquiry. Yet the press took... n no note of this confrontation, nor... n of the fact that during my five... n hours of cross-examination Sir... n Edward Pocockin did not ask me a... n single question, although he readily... n cross-examined other witnesses... n. After my testimony, the *New*... n Scientist in their weekly Windscale

uncomfortable consequence of... n the balance of terror which no... n one can easily endorse. But the... n moral platform from which Mr... n Brezhnev pretends to speak is... n very frail. Indeed every argu-... n ment he addresses to us we are... n more than entitled to address to... n him.

However, Soviet reaction to the... n neutron bomb has been extreme... n enough to indicate genuine... n alarm. This being the case, then... n Washington should be in a... n strong position to negotiate... n terms over its suspension. One... n might envisage either an arms... n package involving a reduction in... n Soviet armour in Central Europe... n, negotiated through the talks on... n Mutual Balanced Force Reduc-... n tions in Vienna, or perhaps a... n deal over the SS-20. The SS-20... n, which has a range of 3,000 miles... n, is a different kind of weapon... n from the neutron bomb which... n, mounted on Lance, would have... n a battlefield range of only 70... n miles. But one could conceiv-... n ably swap boggy for boggy.

The other possibility would... n include concessions in the SALT-2... n agreement which President... n Carter would like to see com-... n pleted later this year. But that... n really would be a deal involving... n like and unlike, and would help... n only indirectly to allay allied... n fears about the vulnerability of... n Western Europe.

It may already be too late... n. The Russians are now aware, not... n only of divided opinion in the... n West, but of President Carter's... n own reluctance to produce the... n weapon. In that case it will... n ironically need still more deter-... n mination in the West to exact a... n realistic price in terms of arms... n reductions. There will always be... n dissension over the neutron... n bomb in the West, and indeed it... n is difficult to feel enthusiasm for... n any weapon which threatens to... n inflict, as do all nuclear weapons... n, slow and painful death. But it... n is relevant to the security of West-... n ern Europe and to abandon it... n now without an equivalent... n return would seem a decision... n which President Carter would... n later have reason to regret.

...he is speaking out of something... n which might be about to happen... n but of something which is... n already happening. Only yester-... n day one of the Ethiopian mili-... n tary leaders told a mass rally: "a... n bitter struggle awaits us as... n regards the total obliteration of... n all reactionary groups including... n the Eritrean secessionists, and... n we have to brace ourselves for... n the task". No doubt they will... n pay particular attention to... n oblitterating secessionist Eritrean... n children as they cannot be... n expected to treat Eritrean... n children better than they treat... n their own. Moreover, intelligence... n reports say that some of the... n seventeen thousand Cuban... n troops in Ethiopia have already... n been sent to Eritrea.

In these circumstances the... n United Nations should indeed... n "raise its collective voice". But... n it can do so only when invited... n to by the voice of an individual... n government. The British govern-... n ment has perhaps a special duty... n to raise the matter, since it was... n Britain that handed the Eritreans... n over to Ethiopia in 1952, without... n their consent and almost cer-... n tainly against their wishes. Even... n greater weight would be carried... n, however, by a joint initiative... n of the Nine Mr Callaghan should... n suggest that to his colleagues in... n the European Council at Copen-... n hagen opening today.

...review, nmitted any reference to... n the *Guardian's* summary of... n each of the hundred days of the... n inquiry did not have one word... n about my testimony, although I... n appeared for over two hours on... n September 28 and was cross-... n examined for nearly the entire day... n of September 29.

Because the issues I raised at... n Windscale have been brushed aside... n by Mr Justice Parker and largely... n ignored by the British press, I... n suggest the following: I am pre-... n pared to meet Sir Edward Pocockin in... n public debate in Britain, at a time... n and place of mutual convenience, the... n subjects of debate to be agreed... n upon in advance. I am willing to... n give my time, as I did at White-... n haven, to the interests of having... n this matter fully aired for the... n British public and their repre-... n sentatives. If Sir Edward chooses... n to decline this invitation, then I... n think the Windscale Inquiry will... n have been revealed as the travesty... n that it was.

Yours, etc,
EDWARD P. RADFORD, Professor
of Environmental Epidemiology,
Graduate School of Public Health,
University of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, PA,
USA.

...Pro'ution in India... n From Sir Lawrence Griffith-Jones... n Sir, Your Mussorie correspondent's... n lament (April 4) reminds me that... n when Mr Desai, as Governor of... n Bombay, imposed prohibition on... n the province, compassion dictated... n some small relief, permitting small... n quantities of alcohol to those pro-... n ducing a medical certificate as... n alcoholic addicts. To some thirsty... n members of the British community... n, this seemed a small price to pay;... n they discovered all too late that... n their certificates disbarred them... n from possession of a driving... n licence.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE GRAFFIEX-SMITH,
Broom Hill House,
Coddanham,
Suffolk.

The security of a Channel tunnel

From Mr Ian Curtis
Sir, What about security? Since... n the earlier Channel Tunnel project... n was abandoned in 1974, international... n terrorism has grown infinitely... n worse, and I can think of few plums... n more attractive to a terrorist than... n 10,000 or more passengers passing... n through a narrow tube under the... n English Channel.

One anonymous telephone call... n (have or not) claiming that a bomb... n had been planted could result in... n the entire operation being halted... n for several hours, while a thorough... n search is made of the 30-mile tun-... n nel and of every train approaching... n it; and to operate genuinely fool-... n proof security checks at each end... n of the tunnel as a matter of course... n with trainloads of 3,000 passengers... n arriving at a time, would cause... n routine delays almost as long.

This question was never prop-... n erly answered in 1974; how much... n more important it is to answer it... n now!

Yours truly,
IAN CURTIS,
Mumford House,
Kingsnorth,
near Ashford,
April 3.

Resources for the disabled

From Mr M. F. Jones
Sir, The report by your Health... n Services Correspondent (April 4) of... n the research findings of almost in-... n burnum conditions suffered by... n severely disabled children in eight... n unnamed long stay hospitals is more... n than an indictment of lack of re-... n sources in the National Health Ser-... n vice. It is a stain on Britain's re-... n putation as a caring society.

Parents of severely disabled chil-... n dren know only too well the often... n nightmare problems of securing the... n highly specialised treatment, train-... n ing and schooling these children... n must have if they are to live their... n lives, however circumscribed, hap-... n pily and with dignity.

It is an unrelenting struggle... n. Admitted for the severely disabled... n person a "new era" of problems... n and fears. Your report of the... n state's "fall-back" position is ter-... n rifying. It cries out, almost liter-... n ally, for swift Government action.

Who could have imagined, for... n example, that only three of the... n eight hospitals examined had... n enough wheelchair spaces for the... n child's most basic health service... n right? This is negligence on a... n terrifying scale.

Emergency help is obviously... n needed to correct such deficiencies... n. More fundamentally, new policies... n with a new purpose must be found... n to end the neglect and hopelessness... n so graphically described in your... n report.

Yours sincerely,
M. F. JONES,
43 Hill View Road,
Orpington,
Kent,
April 5.

Atrocities in Ethiopia

From Mr Richard E. Reid
Sir, I should be interested to know... n what the Cuban Ambassador, Senor... n Jorge A. Bolanos (March 22), who... n so ably defended his country against... n the attacks of Bernard Levin, thinks... n about the appalling atrocities re-... n ported in the same edition of your... n paper as carries his letter, which... n are being perpetrated in Ethiopia... n against the people of that coun-... n try. Can Cuba do anything about it? If... n she would only try, it would be the... n best of all propaganda for their... n regime.

Yours etc,
RICHARD E. REID,
Healthfield,
Kilwin,
Wexford,
Ireland.

From Mr John Drysdale

Sir, As the British liaison officer in... n the Ogaden for four and a half years... n I must agree with Mr W. W. Ham-... n ilton MP (Letter April 5) that "we... n are entitled to expect from her... n (Princess Margaret) higher stan-... n dards than would be expected or... n accepted from any other citizen".

However, his belief that this is so... n just because she is "a person hand-... n somely rewarded out of public... n funds" is not the real reason why... n many monarchists feel that Princess... n Margaret is behaving foolishly and... n possibly nastily.

As the living symbol of the... n nation's history and heritage, the... n monarchy does have a quasi-sacred... n aura which some former politician... n, as president, could never hope to... n possess. Were Princess Margaret... n merely the sister of an elected... n president of a British republic, her... n private life would indeed be en-... n tirely her own affair. However, as... n this for better or worse is not... n the case, she must quickly decide if... n she will play a supportive role and... n behave in a fashion expected of a... n Royal Princess, or else follow the

Comforts at Westminster

From Lady Polwarth
Sir, William Douglas Home (April... n 5) rightly complains about the lack... n of facilities at the House of Lords... n for the unfortunate male weds to a... n peeress in her own right. He sug-... n gests that the solution to the prob-... n lem might be to change his sex. I... n can assure him, as a female weds... n to a peer, that this would bring him... n only two advantages—the right to... n share her husband's illustrious... n name, and to sit on a straight-... n backed chair in the peeresses' "Rien... n Coop" so that he (or rather, she)... n can listen to the loved one's occa-... n sional utterances.

For those of us who positively... n enjoy the privilege of listening to... n debates or meeting our friends in... n this historic place, it would be... n extremely gracious if their lordships... n were to institute a small bar, and... n a few comfortable chairs, to be used... n specifically by their "Supporters'... n Club".

Yours sincerely,
JEAN POLWARTH,
Harden,
Hawick,
Roxburghshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Control of road building

From Mr Timothy Reason, MP for... n Agincourt (Conservative)
Sir, The White Paper "Report on... n the Review of Highway Inquiry... n Procedures" is all right as far as it... n goes, and the notion of an annual... n white paper on roads policy is se-... n sible. I do not believe, however, that... n the new procedure provides for... n proper Parliamentary control of... n road building.

It is an illusion to think that the... n publication of an annual white paper... n—even if it is debated, which is by... n no means certain—can be taken as... n adequate authorization for specific... n major road schemes; yet it is all... n too easy to imagine Ministers... n defending such schemes by saying... n that they were in the white paper... n which the House approved. Exac-... n tly the same thing has happened with... n incomes policy in recent years... n, where every ingredient in white... n papers which the House has ap-... n proved is regarded as authorized by... n the House. But white papers cannot... n be amended, and should never be... n used as legislative instruments.

The annual roads white paper... n thes should be seen purely as a... n strategy or policy document; as such... n it usefully fills a gap. But we also... n need Parliamentary authorization for... n specific major road schemes, which... n are at present authorized by the... n Secretary of State by his own fiat... n. The answer is to require that these... n line orders should be subject to... n at least the negative resolution... n procedure, so that a controversial... n scheme may be debated and voted... n upon. There should probably also be... n a select committee empowered to... n look at such schemes where neces-... n sary. This procedure would give... n major road projects the democratic... n legitimacy which the mere publica-... n tion of a white paper (useful though... n that is) does not, and incidentally... n put paid to some of the claims of... n the disrupters of enquiries.

Yours sincerely,
TIMOTHY REASON,
House of Commons,
April 5.

From Mr Harley Sherlock

Sir, The Department of Transport... n still apparently regards an exten-... n sive road building programme as... n vital to our economic well-being... n and general happiness. In spite of... n the Leitch Committee's recent com-... n ments, however, the Leitch Com-... n mittee's report has stated that... n new roads did not increase the... n total of economic activity, they

Princess's private life

From the Clerk to the Worshipful... n Company of Haberdashers
Sir, My Company's Court of War-... n dens has observed and deplored... n recent references in the press to... n the alleged inadequacy of the at-... n tention paid by Her Royal Highness... n The Princess Margaret to her public... n duties.

The Princess is a Freeman of the... n Worshipful Company of Haberdash-... n ers and my Court of Wardens... n would like it to be known publicly... n that, ever since her admission as... n such, she has paid consistent and... n meticulous attention to the Com-... n pany's charitable activities and her... n conscientiousness in this respect has... n been a constant source of encoura-... n gement to everybody concerned with... n them.

Her Royal Highness has visited... n all of the eight schools with which... n this Company is associated, as far... n as Gwent, Cheshire, Shrop-... n shire, Hertfordshire and London, and... n a ninth school which no longer... n exists. She has also visited this... n Company's almshouses at Newland... n in Gloucestershire and has sat as... n a member of its Charities Com-... n mittee at Haberdashers' Hall.

The Princess has never refused a... n request from this Company for her... n active participation in its chari-... n table efforts and my Court of War-... n dens is deeply indebted to her for... n her unstinted support.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. MILLER,
Haberdashers' Hall,
Stainging Lane, EC2,
April 6.

From Mr Paul Randall

Sir, Although an ardent monarchist... n I must agree with Mr W. W. Ham-... n ilton MP (Letter April 5) that "we... n are entitled to expect from her... n (Princess Margaret) higher stan-... n dards than would be expected or... n accepted from any other citizen".

However, his belief that this is so... n just because she is "a person hand-... n somely rewarded out of public... n funds" is not the real reason why... n many monarchists feel that Princess... n Margaret is behaving foolishly and... n possibly nastily.

As the living symbol of the... n nation's history and heritage, the... n monarchy does have a quasi-sacred... n aura which some former politician... n, as president, could never hope to... n possess. Were Princess Margaret... n merely the sister of an elected... n president of a British republic, her... n private life would indeed be en-... n tirely her own affair. However, as... n this for better or worse is not... n the case, she must quickly decide if... n she will play a supportive role and... n behave in a fashion expected of a... n Royal Princess, or else follow the

Clinical professors' pay

From the Secretary of the British... n Medical Association
Sir, Unhappily the faith of the 147... n signatories to the *Medical Profes-... n sors' Report* (April 5) in the benevo-... n lence of the Vice-Chancellors and Prin-... n cipals' Committee is not borne out... n either by history or by recent... n events.

The pay of university teachers... n was referred to the Prices and... n Incomes Board in 1968 when the... n British Medical Association made... n strong representations on behalf of... n medical academic staff. Although... n the Vice-Chancellors and Principals'... n Committee and the University... n Grants Committee strongly opposed... n our case, we were successful, and... n consequently, university clinical... n teachers have enjoyed larger... n increases in salary than any other... n senior doctors in our hospitals over... n the last 10 years.

The Medical Academic Staff... n Committee (MASC) of the BMA is... n in constant touch with those who... n are negotiating the new NHS con-... n sultants' contract to the extent... n that a clinical professor sits with

merely changed its location; that... n cost-benefit analysis was technically... n satisfactory but was unbalanced in... n its selection of factors assessed;... n that the method of traffic fore-... n casting was inadequate; and that... n there was no adequate method of... n judging the environmental conse-... n quences of new roads. The report... n was accepted by the Secretary of... n State, and your correspondent sug-... n gested yesterday (April 5) that the... n White Paper "Policy for Roads in... n England 1978" reflected this. Hav-... n ing read the white paper, however... n, I can find little justification for... n such an interpretation. The depart-... n ment, while wishing to appear... n objective, seems to me mainly con-... n cerned with justifying the con-... n tinuance of a very large road build-... n ing programme.

The other white paper discussed... n by your correspondent ("The... n Review of Highway Procedures" is... n equally dispiriting. We had been... n led to expect a report by the Coun-... n cil on Tribunals: in particular we... n had expected recommendations for... n the scrutiny of major policies and... n their underlying assumptions, with-... n out which local objections would... n continue to take this upon them-... n selves. What we have been given... n instead are the well-known views... n of the Department of Transport on... n itself, without any serious attempt... n having been made to subject the... n main defects of present procedures... n to an excellent opportunity for put-... n ting the debate about transport policy... n on to a more just and rational footing.

Yours faithfully,
HARLEY SHERLOCK, Chairman,
London Amenity and Transport... n Association,
11 Alwyne Place, N1,
April 6.

From Mr Martin Glitz
Sir, Surely one reason for the eco-... n nomic success of Western Germany... n is their extensive system of free... n autobahns. Yet we refuse to learn... n by example; we are stripping the... n meat off our motorway proposals... n. We may preserve the countryside... n, but we are also preserving village... n bottlenecks, and by preserving a... n poor infrastructure we will preserve... n our economic poverty too.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN GLITZ,
Womersley Hollow,
Guldford,
Surrey,
April 5.

...precedent clearly established by her... n uncle, King Edward VIII, and how... n gracefully out of public life before... n further damage is done to the mo-... n archy's image.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL RANDALL,
Pittshanger Lane, W5,
April 5.

From Mr Duncan Wilson
Sir, I am obliged to Mr W. W. Ham-... n ilton, MP (April 5), for point-... n ing out that because Princess Mar-... n garet is rewarded out of public... n funds we are entitled to expect... n from her higher standards than... n would be expected or accepted from... n any other citizen.

Since Messrs Hamilton and... n Canavan are rewarded out of public... n funds, would it be too much to ask... n that they curb their tongues and... n restrict their comments on the... n monarchy to the institution and not... n to members of the Royal Family?

After all, are we not entitled, as... n the people who pay the Members of... n Parliament, to expect from our... n elected representatives a higher stan-... n dard of behaviour than we would... n expect or accept from any other... n citizen?

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN WILSON,
7 Fraser Avenue, Bishopston,
Renfrewshire,
April 5.

From Mr C. J. Cunningham

Sir, In his letter of March 29 Mr... n Alex Lyon says "... If the person... n was a poor working housewife, my... n colleagues would be rightly lacer-... n ated. The same principle applies to... n Princess Margaret." With re-... n spect, it does not. The very special... n honours given to, and the titles of... n "Princess" or "Princesses" borne by... n a dozen, or it may be a score, of... n men and women in this country who... n are members of the Royal Family... n can only be justified, in 1978, by... n the representational and leadership... n functions they perform, and that is... n equally true of the extremely large... n salaries that they, or some of them... n, are paid from public funds. If a... n time comes when their private lives... n impede the performance of those... n representational and leadership func-... n tions, they might reasonably be... n asked to consider resigning the... n titles and salaries. It is the policy... n of the MASC that MPs should make... n this point, in cases where it does not... n seem to have been noticed.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. CUNNINGHAM,
White's Farm,
Gotherington,
Cheltenham,
April 4.

...the negotiators. But the MASC is... n fully aware that it would probably... n be inappropriate to transfer to an... n academic environment all the... n features of the proposed new con-... n sultants' contract.

The signatories to the letter have... n failed to make the obvious distinc-... n tion between levels of payment, and... n terms of service. It is the policy... n of the MASC that doctors employed... n in clinical teaching should continue... n to be employed by the universities... n and that there should be equiva-... n lence of remuneration between... n clinical academic staff and their... n NHS colleagues. But this does not... n necessarily imply identical terms... n and conditions of service.

The best results in employment... n negotiations are achieved through... n unity and we are disappointed that... n the signatories of the letter have... n chosen to ignore the democratic... n channel which is freely available... n to them in the Medical Academic... n Staff Committee.

Yours faithfully,
E. GREY-TURNER, Secretary,
British Medical Association,
Tavistock Square, WC1,
April 5.

Safekeeping of the Blenheim papers

From Sir John Colville
Sir, In his defence of the Govern-... n ment's unimaginative decision to... n place the Blenheim papers in the... n British Library, Lord Eccles (April... n 6) does not attempt to justify the... n splitting of the extant Marlborough... n papers between two institutions, nor... n does he inform us whether other... n collections of manuscripts have... n been denied a place on the new air-... n conditioned shelves of the British... n Library to make room for this ac-... n quisition. Four thousand linear feet... n of shelving sounds impressive, but... n it may well be inadequate to contain... n the vast collection of manuscripts... n already held in the Library.

The acquisition of the Blenheim... n archives evidently appeals to Lord... n Eccles' centralising instincts. He... n would doubtless be overjoyed if the... n Bodleian, the Cambridge University... n Library, Churchill College and other... n well organized institutions, handed... n over their collections of early eigh-... n teenth-century manuscripts to the... n British Library. But an important... n question of principle is raised by... n this inept decision about the Ben-... n him papers.

When the Treasury accepts man-... n uscripts, or pictures or other works... n of art in part payment of the ex-... n orbitant taxes levied on the death... n of their owners, a sensible adminis-... n tration would leave a school or a... n could be seen by the public in their... n original setting. What advantage was... n there in removing the Marlborough... n papers from Blenheim where they... n have long been available to scholars... n and where the more interesting... n ones have been displayed to the... n hundreds of thousands who visit the... n Palace? What conceivable good... n sense lies in the removal of great... n pictures from houses, open to the... n public, where they have hung for... n centuries? If a country house is... n sold and becomes a school or an... n old people's home it may be a dif-... n ferent matter. But if some of the... n treasures of, say, Chatsworth or... n Althorp are acquired by a forced... n sale to the Crown, then any insis-... n tence less benign than the... n Treasury would, subject to periodi-... n cal inspection, leave them where... n they have always been.

I hope that when we have a... n change of government, the incoming... n administration will adopt the policy... n of leaving works of art where they... n are and that the Blenheim papers... n will be removed from the British... n Library, either for consolidation... n with the other Marlborough papers... n and those of Sir Winston Churchill... n and Lord Randolph at Churchill... n College, or restored under proper... n supervision to Blenheim.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
JOHN COLVILLE,
The Old Rectory,
Stratfield Saye,
Reading.

From Mr George Malcolm Thomson

Sir, Like the Duke of Marlborough... n and Mr Winston S. Churchill I... n have an interest to declare in these... n papers. For the last three months... n I have been working on them, helped... n by the usual courtesy and effi-... n ciency of the British Library... n officials. The manuscripts are at... n present being catalogued and it... n would be a great pity if this neces-... n sary task were interrupted. So, if... n a change is to be made, I hope... n most earnestly that it will not... n occur until this process is com-... n pleted.

One other point. I have the fullest... n sympathy with the special interest... n of members of the Churchill family... n in this unique archive, a national... n treasure if ever there was one—... n and one which the state has... n acquired at a

HARWICH

New port, old heart

by Donald Black

Harwich keeps an atmosphere all its own, which no amount of container, haulage and passenger traffic can destroy. The peninsular town has a new port at its tip and may soon be linked to Parkston Quay by the reclamation of a mile-wide bay, but the heart of Harwich will not change.

More than 1,700 people there work for British Rail and another 500 for a private dock company. Enough smaller firms have settled in to form a port user's association—and there has long been a port association, an unofficial ginger group wanting to get development brought forward.

Most of Harwich's 16,000 inhabitants have a direct or close connexion with the sea. The business of the port accounts for an unemployment rate below the national average and prospects are good. Labour relations there rarely make news and attract trade rather than drive it away.

The beauty of Harwich lies in its diversity, from the harbourside green with antique crane and lighthouse to the terminals that cope quickly with passenger and cargo ferries, container ships and train ferries. Relaxation is not far away, for the Dovercourt area is a holiday resort for the short summer season. The port trade is buoyant for most of the year.

Lord Walston, chairman of Harwich Harbour Conservancy Board, sees no reason why Harwich cannot become the nation's premier harbour. He points out that it has the fourth largest number of ship arrivals, ahead of the Mersey, Forth and Southampton and behind the Thames, Dover and Humber.

Harwich claims to be the best natural haven on the British East Coast, spacious and well protected yet close to the open sea. The board faces calls, however, to do more for the new generation of container and roll-on, roll-off ships that need more water under their keels.

Lord Walston says the



board is keeping under review the prospect of deepening the channel by from 1.5 to 2 metres to 8.5 or 9 metres. A report commissioned from the British Ship Research Association suggests that there is potential for a deeper channel.

Last year saw a marginal decrease in ship arrivals at Harwich, Parkston Quay, Felixstowe, Ipswich and Mistley, but their total net tonnage went up 6.63 per cent to 21,304,718, an encouraging rise because 1977 was difficult for British ports in general. Another bright spot is that the board has kept its charges at their July 1975 level.

British Rail and private enterprise cooperate on a big scale, not least in the Bathside Bay project. Eternal postponement of the Maplin scheme at the south-eastern corner of Essex has given the promoters hope that Bathside, though much smaller, will go ahead instead at the north-eastern corner of the county.

Road access to Harwich across Essex has improved in recent years, but once within the port neighbourhood you quickly realize that its own network leaves much to be

desired. A start has been made on the long-awaited Dovercourt by-pass that will serve Parkston Quay.

The need for a new road system for both sections of the port has been well proved, but it cannot be completed without the Bathside project in being.

Harwich has regained its traditional industry of ship repairing through a venture at Gas House Creek, where damaged coasters, pontoons and similar craft can be repaired.

Stour & Orwell Engineering Services began the operation last year and built up a workforce of 10 men, reinforced from elsewhere as necessary. Its base comprises a workshop, a slipway for small vessels, a steel cradle on which vessels can be hauled from the water and a fitting-out berth that can take ships of up to 12ft draught on the tide.

The company is associated with Independent Ship Repairers, whose chairman, Mr Donald Crighton, was formerly managing director of a London group nationalized last summer. "I did not want to be part of a large corporation, state or otherwise", he said. "Ship repairing is a very personal

business and does not fit well into a corporate system."

Harwich Navyard, built out into the harbour from the site where wooden warships were made, now almost bursts at the seams with wheeled freight, trade vehicles and passengers' cars and looks to Bathside Bay for future major development. Mr Henry Jelinek, managing director of Harwich Dock Co and its parent group Mann and Soot (London), puts the problem this way: "It is difficult to build back into an ancient monument."

The medieval street pattern of Harwich town has certainly imposed strict limits, but what has been done on the seaward side since Navyard's reclamation began in 1962 is impressive. It now extends to 121 acres and the company plans a 50 metre by 30 metre extension to one berth so that larger ships can go in.

Not that everything in the modern port has succeeded. Harwich Inland Clearance Depot, a £750,000 investment with a big bonded warehouse and general storage, has closed after a fight for survival from the time it opened in 1974. It might have done better had more

The bustling town centre and (right) the town hall, which was at one time the Great Eastern Hotel.

Photographs: Ric Gemmell

deep-sea business been available, but the local speciality is the fast transit of continental and Scandinavian traffic.

Helping to make up for the loss of the ICD, Harwich Transport Co this week opened new Customs-approved facilities with caging and offices in a converted shed on Parkston Quay. The managing director, Mr G. J. Kleingeld, is one of those Dutchmen who have played an important role in East Anglian development over the years.

His firm has road haulage, vehicle and container repair and warehousing interests, augmented by the addition of a private rail siding in 1977. It means that the company can handle wagonloads of perishables coming into the depot from Harwich train ferry terminal. Typical of the trade is Italian fruit in chilled wagons.

The author is shipping correspondent, East Anglian Daily Times.



Harwich to Holland. Sailing in style.

4 MAGNIFICENT, MODERN SHIPS ON 'THE HEART OF EUROPE' ROUTE.

This is a sailing experience not to be missed.

The fleet, which includes the very elegant St Edmund, the well known St George and the stately Koningin Juliana, will be enhanced by another brand new ship this year, the Prinses Beatrix.

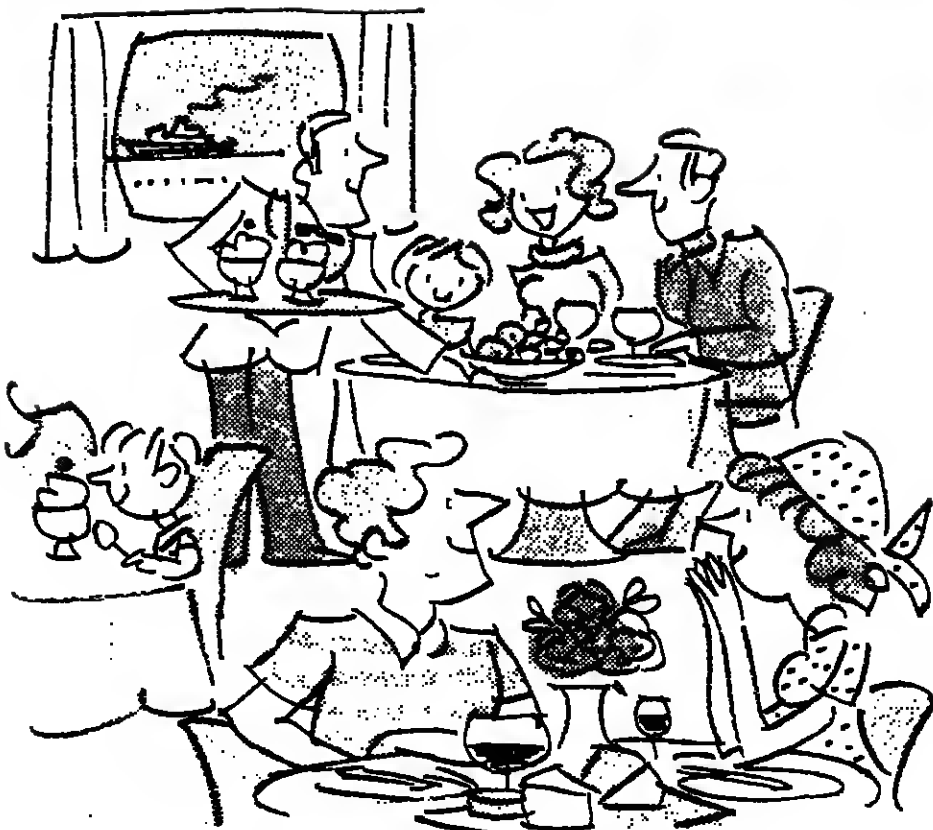
Each ship has been specially fitted out to provide an excellent standard of service and comfort.

The crossing time is about 6½ hours by day and about 8 hours by night.

You can reserve a well-appointed cabin, or simply stretch out and relax in the spacious 'sleeping lounges.'

You have a choice between a Day and a Night sailing throughout the year, with an additional Day service during the mid-summer peak.

The overnight crossing is favoured by many motorists who wish to save time by sleeping during the journey; they're raring to go when the ship docks in the early morning.



EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS.

This is the shortest sea route to Holland and is only 10 miles from the main European motorway network, bringing Central

Europe and the major Dutch cities within easy reach.

Rail connections also are excellent. Fast and famous international express trains and frequent local services start from alongside the ship.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS.

For the motorist there are new 'Two full days in Holland' tickets at bargain prices, the popular 5-day Car Excursion Tickets, and 'Export Drive' packages for businessmen.

The non-motorist has a wide range of offers to choose from, including Sail Away Day Excursions, 'Go Rheingold,' and many inclusive tours by train and ship.

Get all the details from your Sealink Travel Agent, principal British Rail Station or Travel Office today.

It pays to book early.

Sealink HOLLAND
We'll show you the way

Sealink routes to Europe: Harwich to the Hook of Holland, Dover to Ostend, Folkestone to Ostend, Dover to Dunkerque, Dover to Calais, Dover to Boulogne, Folkestone to Calais, Folkestone to Boulogne, Newhaven to Dieppe, Weymouth to Cherbourg.

السلامة

The Mann Group in Harwich

Mann & Son (London) Ltd

Incorporating
Harwich Shipping Ltd
Freight Agents for
Prinzen Linien to North Germany
Harwich-Antwerp Ferry Service
Bore Ferry Service
Wallenius Line

Riverside House
Woolwich High Street
London SE18 6DG
Tel 01-854 8822
Telex 263228-9

Harwich Dock Co Ltd
(See facing page)

ITM (Harwich) Ltd
Full load trailers to Europe
TIR trailer repairs

Ramsey Road
Dovercourt
Harwich
Essex CO12 4TG
Tel Movements & Maintenance
Harwich (02555) 6771/2426
Telex 987135

Cargo Development Co. Ltd

Import/Export cars
Pre-delivery inspection
National distribution
Full workshop facilities

Transit Depot
Ramsey Road Dovercourt
Harwich Essex

Tel Harwich (02555) 6771
Telex 987135

Span Line
Weekly container service
Sharpness-Bilbao

Riverside House
Woolwich High Street
London SE18 6DG
Tel 01-855 0321
Telex 896546

by Donald Black

No lame ducks venture near Harwich harbour. Ships and shore facilities there have made a significant contribution to a record £8m profit for British Rail's Shipping and International Services Division, but private enterprise sections of the port do not lag behind.

Two big new ferries will be using Parkston Quay this summer and bringing nearer the planned improvement of its roll-on, roll-off berths. The container terminal is celebrating its tenth anniversary with the prospect of further expansion.

Mr. Bernard Taylor, British Rail shipping and port manager at Harwich, has to ensure that no space is wasted in terminals that would be lost in an old-fashioned docks complex. Parkston Quay joined the container revolution in March, 1968, and in this decade some 1,250,000 20ft equivalent units have been carried to and from Zeebrugge. Old railwaymen like to recall that the port was shipping goods in large boxes many more years ago, but we are thinking of the complete concept with its special giant cranes on the skyline and plain, totally functional container ships at sea. The Sea Freightliner I, Sea Freightliner II and Rhodri Mawr—such a contrast in names—carried 108,000 units last year.

Car components for the Ford Motor Company's British and continental factories travel in both directions, the daily flow of 100 containers or so making a familiar sight on the railway across Essex.

Freightliner connections with London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, along with Rail-freight through to Scotland, keep other regular traffic converging on Parkston Quay each day.

Second biggest user of the container terminal, after Ford, is MAT Transport, which dispatches engines and much other mechanical equipment to destinations throughout Western Europe. The container terminal itself is always in the process of acquiring new equipment to deal with the need for two extra berths and adequate back-up land. This expansion can come only through reclamation of Bathside Bay, the first 53 acres of which is earmarked for this extension of the terminal.

Capacity on Sealink's Harwich-Hook of Holland route was stretched to the limit in 1977 when a record volume of traffic was carried—up to 1,250 passengers and 470 cars on their equivalent in commercial vehicles. Passengers using the route, the only daily shipping service between the United Kingdom and Scandinavia, totalled 326,000 in 1977—an improvement of nearly 12 per cent. Employment of prestige roll-on, roll-off liners on the Esbjerg-Harwich connection is evidently profitable; the line's trading profit nearly doubled last year to £12m.

With the introduction of the 7,000-ton Dana Futura on DFDS North Sea routes the company has greatly increased its available cargo space. The 23-knot ferry was

any Sealink route. The new ship, the 9,000-ton Princess Beatrix, has room for 1,500 passengers by day, 1,026 at night and 330 cars or their equivalent in trailers.

From mid-June there will be four modern car ferries on the Hook of Holland link: the Princess Beatrix and Konings Juliana of Zeeland Steamship Company and British Rail's St Edmund and St George. The new ferry will replace the conventional ship Konings Wilhelmus, which was built just before the roll-on, roll-off revolution.

The Danish-born Duchess of Gloucester is to name the new 14,000-ton ferry Dana Anglia in London on May 4. This 223m ship will be the biggest to pass under Tower Bridge, going to the Upper Pool from the Aalborg yard where it is being completed. After that the Dana Anglia will work between Parkston Quay and Esbjerg carrying up to 1,250 passengers and 470 cars on their equivalent in commercial vehicles.

Passengers using the route, the only daily shipping service between the United Kingdom and Scandinavia, totalled 326,000 in 1977—an improvement of nearly 12 per cent. Employment of prestige roll-on, roll-off liners on the Esbjerg-Harwich connection is evidently profitable; the line's trading profit nearly doubled last year to £12m.

With the introduction of the 7,000-ton Dana Futura on DFDS North Sea routes the company has greatly increased its available cargo space. The 23-knot ferry was

completed in 1976 but after a brief time on the Harwich-Esbjerg run it went on charter between North America and the Middle East. It is now back with its capacity of 400 20 ft equivalent units on four decks.

The four Harwich train ferries no longer have youth on their side, but they do well with growing business that follows a long decline in the shadow of competition from containers and roll-on, roll-off trailers. Mr Cyril Edwards, continental freight manager of British Rail Shipping and International Services Division, says that the bigger wagons in use ought to be highly competitive against road movements.

These veteran ships make up in versatility what they lack in speed, which matters little on their short runs to Zeebrugge and Dunkirk. The Cambridge Ferry has had a mezzanine deck installed at its after end so that it can carry an extra 50 trade cars.

There are plans to replace the quartet with a modern type of train ferry, but urgency is being shown. What if the Suffolk Ferry is 31 years old? An overhaul now and again would keep her going, it seems, as long as the Sealink fleet on Windermer.

Wagons carried by the train ferries increased 9 per cent in 1977 to 33,549. Although the company is without taking into account the fact that the average wagon is bigger than it used to be, trailer traffic over British Rail facilities in the port rose 6.4 per cent to 12,556, but a separate category, bacon trailers, declined 3.8 per cent to 14,809 through fluctuations in demand. Cargoes exported increased by 26 per cent to 6,013, trade car traffic by 11 per cent to 131,172, accompanied cars by 13 per cent to 161,796 and passengers by 152 per cent to 1,520,039.

Parkston Quay these days is not limited to short sea trade. It works with the most distant scheduled service from Harwich harbour, that by Arrow Line of Piraeus to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Every month one of three conventional ships with reefer capacity, the Tatrina, Takvera and Kroon, calls to load and discharge general cargo.

Other Arrow Line ships, the Tara, Fuzara and Tanis, bring citrus and dried fruit and other agricultural produce from eastern Mediterranean countries and they, too, take out British exports. These three vessels give a 14-day frequency of calls, which include Piraeus, Salskova, Lissabon and Malta.

Last summer the Bulgarian national line NaviBulgar transferred calls from London to Parkston, normally one a month with produce loaded at Varna and Bourgas. Still another customer, this time in the winter season, is the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel.

British exports to Bahrain also pass over the quay, carried by Gisco-Gulf Intergrated Shipping & Supply Co—and including heavy lifts.

All this activity at what is known as Parkston West Station is the result of a joint venture by British Rail and James Fisher & Sons. Mr James McAteer, a Fisher executive formerly based at Liverpool and Felixstowe, is general manager of the enterprise. He points out that an increase in employment is a measure of what has been achieved in a short and economically difficult period. The 90 clerical and port workers involved in the British Rail employees, which would give it but work exclusively for this storage and dist space.

Newbury remains the British terminal for the only scheduled passenger service by sea direct to and from Germany, the German-registered Prinz Hamlet sailing for Hamburg one day and the Swedish-registered Prins Oberon for Bremerhaven the next. Between them they carried 238,158 people and 29,821 accompanied cars in 1977, plus a substantially increased total of freight trailers. Fare reductions this year will almost certainly see an upward trend being resumed on the passenger side.

Prins Ferries, the company that operates the ships, is a partnership of Lion Ferry AB of Halmstad, Sweden, and Hadag Seeturistik and Fahrdienst of Hamburg. The German partner is 59.94 per cent owned by the City of Hamburg, with the remaining 0.06 per cent held by the federal state of Lower Saxony.

Vinland's Bore Line recently increased capacity by 50 per cent on its Nyarvard-Britain.

Helsingborg-Turku link with the arrival of a newly-built Bore Si taking up the slack of British Rail and James Fisher trailers. Imports of products suffered as a result of a slump in the construction industry, but the route increased 150 per cent in 1977—admittedly a measure of depressed previous years. In 1977, admittedly, the Bathside terminal was a Ralf Sundman, a short and economically difficult period of many foreign supply and port workers involved in the British Rail employees, which would give it but work exclusively for this storage and dist space.

Cobelfirst, Mann's three cargo ferries, the newly-built Dundalk, Fuld and Undine, on a daily basis between Nyarvard and Helsingborg. Their cool heavy loads owe much concentration on Ant motor industry. Cars, through Narvord, a reception and dist depot on what used to be a military camp, another Mann on Cargo Development, them over for delivery, condition claimed to be good that damage to less than a third, the old army can the base of ITM (H in other words, intra trailer movements. The German partner is 59.94 per cent owned by the City 400 12-metre trailers over great distances, the Trillermann lab the forwarding arm, the operations in the self-contained as 50 per cent on its Nyarvard-Britain.

No longer a sport just for the rich

by Patrick O'Leary

Until the last war, yachting was mainly a rich man's sport. Since some of even the modest-looking craft moored along the river Orwell are priced at £30,000, there must still be rich men about.

However, at the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, whose patron is the Duke of Edinburgh, members say they are not class conscious, either about vessels or people. "If you are pulling your dinghy down to the water and somebody gives you a hand you do not ask who or what he is, there is comradeship," Commodore R. T. G. Greenland said. "We are not a better lot. Nor are women excluded. Some are very keen, competent members," he said.

The club has 1,000 members, and a waiting list for vacancies. The applicants come from a wide area—one is a Northumberland bank manager and a few live overseas. Although it can assert seniority, having been founded 135 years ago, the club is far from being the only local body of yachtsmen. There are Harwich Town Sailing Club, and the Harwich and Dovercourt Sailing Club, as well as several others based, like the Royal, along the river Orwell.

Most will be represented at Harwich Regatta in July, which this year celebrates its 150th anniversary with a round of races and social events. In his book *The Royal Harwich*, published by the Boydell Press in 1972, Mr Frank Hussey wrote: "For many years Harwich Regatta was the real opening of the national yachting season."

The regatta which took place in 1828 was in honour of the birthday of the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Clarence, later King William IV. From the regatta sprang a club formed by yachtsmen from Harwich, Ipswich and Woodbridge. When founded in 1843 it was named the Eastern Yacht Club, but was later reconstituted, received royal patronage and so took its present name with headquarters overlooking the harbour entrance. A lion rampant became its emblem.

The commodore, vice-commodore and rear-commodore were granted the privilege of receiving and firing salutes. In 1857 members of the club owned 38 yachts armed with 40 guns ranging from one to six-pounders. Mr Hussey does not say whether the use of these extended beyond formal courtesies.

The club grew steadily in influence, its story interwoven with that of great sailors and their feats in distant waters. Royal patronage reached a peak in 1895 when the future King George V was elected commodore.

Pleasure of a less exalted kind must have been given to members when a brand of beer known as Arctic Ale was launched at the Royal Harwich Yacht Club in 1851, having been produced at government request for an expedition to that part of the world. Its flavour was said to be something like old Madeira, and freezing did not harm it.

Small boats made their appearance in local events during the nineteenth century, but it was between the

years that attention was focused on putting the sport within reach of comparatively poor men. Sir William Burton, vice-commodore and later commodore of the club for many years, urged the development of a small and cheap class.

Robert Clark was commissioned in 1936 to produce what became known as the Royal Harwich One Design. Seven out of the eight built to his plans are still in use, and the owners of these vintage craft are much envied. "Nobody would dare sell one out of the club", a senior member said.

It was the steady swing to small craft that led to perhaps the most important change in the club's history. For a long time it had a rather nomadic existence, its headquarters shifting from one tavern to another, at one time being at the ancient Three Cups, and finally the Pier Hotel, which has just been refurbished in nautical style. Some old salts have commented tartly on the figureheads decorating the bar walls.

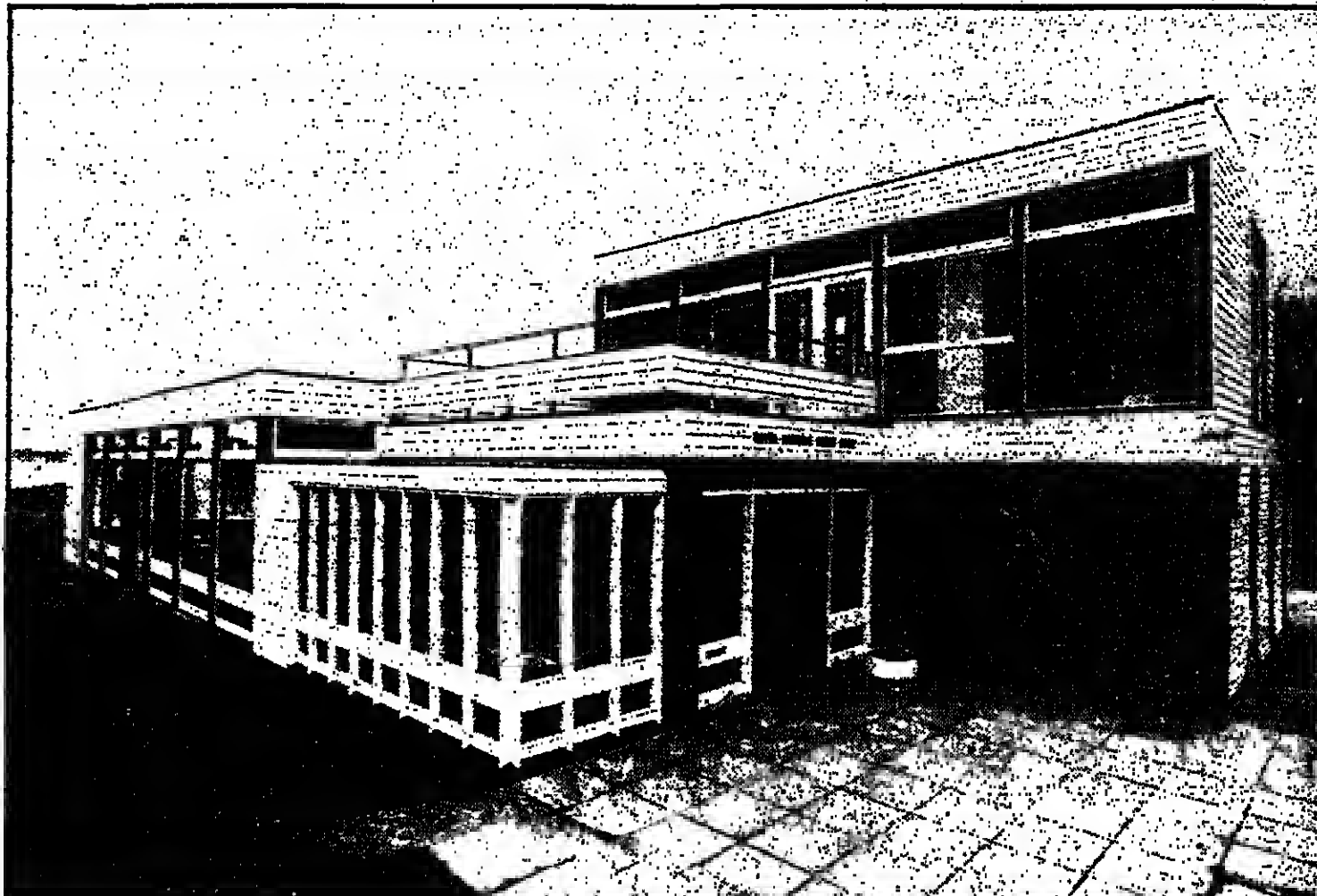
By 1946 it had been decided that it was no longer necessary to be in the harbour where large yachts could ride at anchor, and the club moved some eight miles up the river Orwell to Woodstone. The site was a former naval base known as Cat House Harb.

In 1963, with the last of the wartime buildings demolished, a new clubhouse was built, and for the first time the Royal Harwich had a permanent home. In the library are two mahogany doors from the former royal yacht Britannia which belonged to George V.

Yachtsmen use the expression "All up at Harwich" to denote really bad weather, and offshore sailing can be treacherous along the east coast. Even inshore there are plenty of hazards.

"There is so much traffic in these rivers," the club secretary, Colonel Charles Bayin, said. "You have got to know what you are doing. We train our people. We insist that yachtsmen know how to handle their craft, and know the river lore."

He praised the consideration shown by local shipping, and believed this was partly because many pilots were yachtsmen themselves.



There is comradeship rather than class-consciousness at the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

Chance of berths on Bathside

Sometime in the next few months word is expected from Whitehall on the fate of a £15m plan to add nearly a mile of berths to Harwich Harbour on reclaimed land. If the answer is favourable, work will proceed on a scheme which has been under discussion, in various forms, since the mid-nineteenth century.

Bathside Bay is an area of mudflats adjoining Harwich close to where the river Stour and Orwell meet. When the railway companies first took an interest in the town as a link with the Continent, one ambitious proposal was a line from Birmingham terminating in docks built on the bay.

But the necessary money was not forthcoming, and reality proved more modest. The line went through in 1854, for the most part skirting the mud, and only enough land was drained to take the railway station and a gasworks. Proposals to extend the work were contained in a Bill submitted in Parliament in the 1860s, but

the project was not pursued.

Although the Great Eastern Railway decided finally that more dock space was needed, it solved the problem by moving outside the town and establishing Parkston Quay two miles up the Stour. According to Harwich's historian, Mr Leonard T. West, this may have been because the railway resented having to pay tolls on coal entering the town by rail. Whatever the reason, Parkston opened in 1883, with the mudflats of Bathside between itself and the docks at Harwich.

The present proposals, formulated some years ago, are the work of the Earlepar Development Company. They involve reclaiming nearly 300 acres of land from the river mud, some of them earmarked for extending Parkston Quay, used by British Rail.

After draining the level of the area would be raised to the 1953 floods struck at houses overlooking it. They were built on low-lying land

from which many tons of soil were excavated to fortify the town against threatened invasion by Napoleon. Alongside the new land reinforced concrete docks would provide deepwater berths. The land itself is intended to accommodate dock roads, offices and other buildings, and space for handling container traffic.

Behind this development, a by-pass is planned to take away from Harwich town centre the heavy traffic using the ferry terminal at the eastern end of the port. Project managers and consulting engineers for Earlepar are Barley, Campling, Lee & Partners. Mr H. J. Campling said that finance would be raised by a separate property company, if Mr Peter Shore, Minister for the Environment, gave his consent for work to proceed it would take six to nine months before all the contract documents could go out for tender.

"In 18 to 20 months from the date of starting work," Mr Campling said, "the first berth for roll-on, roll-off traffic could be ready." It would be followed by deep-water berths for container ships. He did not think the time of year would hold up development. "The sales are just as big in the summer as the winter."

He added that a lot of shipping lines were interested in the development. "Within five or 10 years of the reclamation being completed, I should think all the land will be used up, judging from what happened at Felixstowe. But we have to be more cautious in doing our sums."

Consent of the minister for such a scheme is required under the Harbours Act 1964. He takes his decision after consultation with the National Ports Council.

His predecessor in 1972 deferred action after Earlepar Development had promoted a parliamentary private Bill seeking permission to proceed. The scheme had been opposed on the ground that it might affect tidal flow in the estuary.

However, an reason for delay would be to be the possible demand for harbour might be reduced. proposed development is difficult to re-plan just a few years in loomed large horizon.

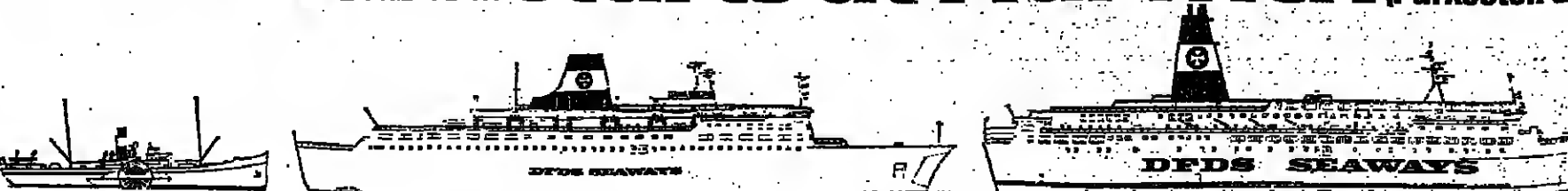
Mr R. P. Howe, the December issue of *Dock & Harbour* 4 evidently feels that room for Bathside further development. "Not only is the traffic increase causing existing wharves worked at near full but there are many queries from on wishing to see up in the port," he says. "Development at Bay, if authorized, the town a very in quay frontage, w stream from Park extensive tidal flats, able for reclamation construction of docks."

Consent of the minister for such a scheme is required under the Harbours Act 1964. He takes his decision after consultation with the National Ports Council.

His predecessor in 1972 deferred action after Earlepar Development had promoted a parliamentary private Bill seeking permission to proceed. The scheme had been opposed on the ground that it might affect tidal flow in the estuary.

Denmark starts at Harwich

(Parkeston Q)



Past

DFDS Danish Seaways ships have been sailing between Harwich and Esbjerg since 1880. Regular services began with the 627 ton paddle-steamer 'Riberhus' and continued, over the years, with bigger ships and more frequent departures. Steamers gave way to motor ships, conventional vessels changed to those with drive-on/drive-off facilities. The volume of freight and the number of passengers steadily increased.

Present

Today the Harwich-Esbjerg route carries over 300,000 passengers a year plus a vast amount of freight in containers, trailers and trucks. There are daily passenger sailings all year round while the freight ships have a choice of 10 sailings a week.

Passenger Services Daily sailings, inclusive holidays, Mini-Tips, Seabreaks.
Freight Services 10 sailings a week, advanced to 10 tonnage, fast crossing times.

Future

In May this year the biggest ship to be built for DFDS Danish Seaways, the 14,000 ton 'Dana Anglia' joins the Harwich-Esbjerg route. Carrying up to 1,249 passengers and with space for 470 cars, or 135 trailers or containers, the flagship 'Dana Anglia' will maintain the company's policy of providing the very best in ship design on this important route. The new flagship will share the daily sailings with the equally luxurious 12,000 ton 'Dana Regina', providing an unsurpassed standard of service.

DFDS DANIS SEAWAYS

DFDS (UK) Limited, Marine House, London, EC3N 4BB. Tel: 01-461 3211. Telex: 883099 (Daniseg) and 886127 (Harwich). Also at Harwich (Parkeston Quay) and North Shields.

HARWICH-ESBJERG THE SCANDINAVIAN ROUTE



Tendring, heart of Britain's most intensively-farmed region.

Mosaic of bounty

From long years of skilful cultivation—a mosaic of cornfields, smart farms, orchards, and small woods. Like so many other parts of the Anglian region it has big fields with few hedgerows. Many of its great elm trees, so often pictured by Constable and the East Anglian landscape painters, stand dead or dying, victims of the terrible scourge of Dutch elm disease.

The old village of Tendring stands in the heart of this prosperous corner of Britain's most intensively farmed region. It has one of the finest holly hedges in England, running each side of the main street, and the parish church has a remarkable fourteenth-century hammer beam roof truss at the western end.

One of the architectural gems of the Hundred is St Osyth Priory, the home of an anchor, jade expert and former member of Parliament Mr Somerset de Chair. The priory has a fifteenth-century gatehouse, a sixteenth-century clocktower and a deer park with free-roaming herds. The first Lombardy poplars to be planted in Britain were brought to the priory grounds in 1768.

But the many picturesque and history-steeped villages of the Tendring Hundred are not merely tourist showpieces. They are living centres for some of the most progressive agricultural and horticultural units in the eastern counties.

The area has a low rainfall—on average only 22in a year, and the soils are mainly medium and light, easy to work and ideal for arable cultivation. Soil types range from light sands to heavy clay loams. The best wheat yields, up to three tonnes to the acre, come from the heavier land near the coast and on the reclaimed marshes.

Tendring barley is in big demand from British and continental malsters and there is a brisk export trade from local ports such as Colchester and Manningtree to Holland, Germany and Denmark. About 17,500 acres of barley are grown annually.

In recent years there has been a swing from spring to winter barley and the multi-planting variety Maris Otter is widely sown.

At one time the emphasis was on wheat but the acreage is falling as farmers turn to a higher investment in barley and potatoes. About 20,000 acres are down to wheat with the heaviest yields being won from the silts and reclaimed marshland near the coast.

In the past five years Tendring Hundred farmers have made a heavy investment in irrigation equipment, particularly for the early potato crop which is now one of the best in the eastern region.

Next to Kent, Tendring lifts early potatoes sooner than any other eastern district. Climate and easy soil conditions give growers the natural advantages which they are quick to exploit in the home vegetable markets.

On average the early maturing types yield five to six tonnes to the acre. Maincrop potatoes account for about 2,000 acres.

The big flat fields of Tendring also carry good crops of sugar beet, though the total acreage is falling. Last year about 3,500 acres were harvested. Peas for drying are popular and account for 17,500 acres.

Before the last war, and in the immediate postwar years, Tendring Hundred claimed some of the best flocks of Suffolk sheep but now there are few left and the area has concentrated on more profitable arable, market growing and fruit enterprises.

North-east Essex has a high annual sunshine figure and, though the rainfall is low, the area has concentrated on more profitable arable, market growing and fruit enterprises.

Some older ones have been sold and replaced by large automatic navigation buoys, known as Lanbys, each weighing 40 tons with a base 40ft in diameter. They can run for six months or more without attention. One light vessel moored at Harwich is being used for tests to see if existing vessels can be automated.

four million is produced annually. The unit specializes in foliage plants and is the largest of its kind in Britain. There are 120 employees on the production, packaging and dispatch of plants and tomatoes.

About 200 tonnes of tomatoes are produced each year under two acres of glass but Ruatou intends to move completely into pot plant production and is phasing out its tomatoes.

A recent development in the Tendring area has been the creation of two or three vineyards. The largest of these is at Old Sibleigh Farm, Ardleigh, where Mr Alan Marshall has two and a half acres of Müller Thurgau and Pinot Gris vines.

In the bonus sunshine year of 1976 these yielded 6,000 bottles of a Riesling-type white wine which sell at just under £2 a bottle. Like other British viticulturists Mr Marshall is angry about the high rate of duty and VAT which pushes up the price of an English-produced quality wine. Duty alone accounts for 50p a bottle.

Mr Alan Marshall's 100 acres of apple and pear orchards and soft fruit plantations have won him awards for quality and growing techniques. He water-sprinkles his 32 acres of blackcurrants during the crucial early spring against sudden damage from frost—a hazard which can ruin crop potential.

The same technique is employed at Abbey Life's Norwood Lodge Farm, Weeley, where there are 70 acres of blackcurrants. The Abbey Life venture is attracting a good deal of attention. It is an example of a city company successfully farming on a full commercial scale. There is a good deal of controversy in agricultural circles over the buying of farmland and estates by city institutions and pension funds.

Pilot station pioneers international buoy system

Safety of shipping and the welfare of sailors are the duties laid on Trinity House, and Harwich is the base for its activities over a wide area. The depot there serves 14 lighthouses, 15 light vessels and hundreds of navigation buoys and beacons from the Scottish border down the East Coast and into the Channel.

The pilot station at Harwich is responsible for "the safe and expeditious conduct of vessels from the limits of the portage district outside the seaward extensions of the Thames Estuary sand-bank system into the various ports, places, cargo and passenger termini, anchorages and moorings in the rivers Thames, Medway, Roach, Crouch, Blackwater, Colne, Stour, Orwell and Harwich harbour and also, should the need arise, into the commercially redundant rivers Deben, Ore and Alde".

Harwich is pioneering a new international system of buoys. More than 30 different systems are in use throughout the world, although 42 years ago a United Nations conference in Geneva agreed action was needed.

Some countries use shapes or colours which have exactly the opposite meaning to those used by others. For example, a number put red lights to mark the port hand side of channels and others to mark the starboard hand.

An international technical committee resumed consideration of the matter in 1955, and a series of faxal accidents in the Dover Strait in 1971 provided their own urgent message. Finally, recommendations for a new system were made by the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities, approved by the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. The Soviet Union is among the countries cooperating.

Trinity House tenders from Harwich instructed the new markings from Newhaven to Orford Ness last summer, and work will continue this year. Other areas and other countries will adopt the system in the next few years, making it easier for shipping to identify channels and hazards. However, it seems a different system will still operate in the Americas and parts of Asia.

Other experiments are going on. Light vessels stationed at important navigational positions round the coast are expensive to build and each carries a crew of five.

Some older ones have been sold and replaced by large automatic navigation buoys, known as Lanbys, each weighing 40 tons with a base 40ft in diameter. They can run for six months or more without attention.

One light vessel moored at Harwich is being used for tests to see if existing vessels can be automated.

Some older ones have been sold and replaced by large automatic navigation buoys, known as Lanbys, each weighing 40 tons with a base 40ft in diameter. They can run for six months or more without attention.

One light vessel moored at Harwich is being used for tests to see if existing vessels can be automated.

Some older ones have been sold and replaced by large automatic navigation buoys, known as Lanbys, each weighing 40 tons with a base 40ft in diameter. They can run for six months or more without attention.

One light vessel moored at Harwich is being used for tests to see if existing vessels can be automated.

Some older ones have been sold and replaced by large automatic navigation buoys, known as Lanbys, each weighing 40 tons with a base 40ft in diameter. They can run for six months or more without attention.

One light vessel moored at Harwich is being used for tests to see if existing vessels can be automated.

Some older ones have been sold and replaced by large automatic navigation buoys, known as Lanbys, each weighing 40 tons with a base 40ft in diameter. They can run for six months or more without attention.

The Harwich Navyyard

Harwich Dock Co Ltd

Stevedores & Dock Managers

Navyyard Wharf

Harwich

Essex

Tel. 02555 2131

Telex 98229

Prins Ferries

The luxury way to Northern Germany

Daily Passenger & Freight

Service to Hamburg & Bremerhaven

on alternate days

Freight service

Mann & Son (London) Ltd

Riverside House

Woolwich High Street

London SE18 6DG

Tel 01 854 8822

Telex 263228

Passenger service

13/14 Queen Street

Mayfair

London W1X 8BA

Tel Reservation 01 629 7961 or 01 491 7641

Administration 01 493 9017/8

Telex 264311

Harwich - Antwerp Ferry Service

British Industry's gateway to the Continent

Daily Ro-Ro freight services

operated by Cobelfret

and Mann & Son

Cobelfret NV

Compagnie Belge D'Affrètements NV

Mechelsesteenweg 150

B2000 Antwerpen

Belgium

Tel 010 323 387850

Telex 32645

Mann & Son (London) Ltd (As above)

Bore Ferry Service

Weekly to Turku (Finland) &

Helsingborg (Sweden)

Nunnankatu 4

20100 Turku 10

Finland

Liner Dept Tel 921 336444

Telex 62230

Mann & Son (London) Ltd (As above)

Salchin & Partners

LAND, ESTATE AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS

HOUSE, HIGH STREET, DOVERCOURT,

TEL: HARWICH 2181/2.

2100,000 GREAT BROMLEY

A MAGNIFICENT DETACHED

RESIDENCE SET IN 43 acres of

concealed grounds. This superb

property was INDIVIDUALLY

DESIGNED with every up-to-date

convenience yet designed in an

UNUSUAL PERIOD STYLE FACADE.

The almost innumerable features

include: oil or coke central heating,

six bedrooms including two

master bedrooms with en suite

bathrooms, three large reception rooms and

garage. Full details available on request.

EST. 1500 DOVERCOURT

A CHARACTER PROPERTY occupying a fine plot of land an acre

only a few yards from the seafront. This is a charming residence

which is approached by a private drive and has a large

garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

large detached house which includes a

large garage. The house is a beautiful example of a

ARCOURT SHIPPING AGENCY LTD.

Port Agents

Comprehensive Import and Export Documentation

Shipping and Forwarding

Efficiency, speed and a personal service.

1, Foster Road, Parkeston,

Harwich CO12 4QE

tel: (02555) 2311. Telex 98252.

at Felixstowe, Ipswich, Dover.

Page and Unit Load

Specialists

Customs clearance

24 hour attendance

Harwich Ltd.

1, Road, Parkeston,

Harwich

02555 2311/1101

1405

MAT
Transport

John Foord

plant and machinery valuers

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

بنا من الاله

ohn plant and machinery

Chief calls for yearly check on economy by new independent body

By Brown
A new body, independent of government, to check the British economy annually, was called for yesterday by Sir John, director general of the CBI.

At the conference, Sir John said that the findings of the annual assessment would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force. He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force.

He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force. He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force.

He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force. He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force.

He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force. He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force.

He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force. He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force.

He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force. He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force.

He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force. He said that the findings would be made public and would be a force of law but would not be a persuasive force.



Mr. Terry Beckett: Advantages in Welsh Ford plant.

Mr. Terry Beckett, chairman and managing director of Ford, told the conference that all Europe had wanted the £180m engine plant which is now to be built at Bridgend, south Wales. He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people.

He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people. He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people.

He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people. He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people.

He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people. He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people.

He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people. He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people.

He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people. He said that the plant would be a source of pride for the Welsh people and would provide a source of pride for the Welsh people.

Pact signed on lucrative Beryl field

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Full North Sea participation agreements have been signed between the Government, the British National Oil Corporation, and the Mobil, Esso, and Amerada Hess oil companies.

This is an important breakthrough in the production of oil from the North Sea, because these three operators, led by Mobil, control the Beryl field. Mobil's various interests in other commercial fields under existing licences are involved, too.

It gives effect to the Government's policy of securing majority state participation in oil fields discovered under pre-1974 licences.

Under an original memorandum of principles, signed by the parties on January 21 and later reported to Parliament, the agreement is based on the principle that the companies should be neither better nor worse off financially as a result of working with the Government.

The deals with the American group of companies allow participation with all Mobil's commercial fields as well as the lucrative Block 9,13a, which contains the Beryl oilfield. In the case of Amerada and Esso, they cover the whole of Block 9,13a.

They provide for the National Oil Corporation to have the right to buy at market prices up to 45.5 per cent (taking account of British Gas Corporation interest) of each company's share of petroleum produced on the block, subject to certain sale-back arrangements in the case of Mobil. Also covered are rights to information and an effective voice with specific voting rights under the Block 9,13a operating agreement.

In the case of Mobil alone, there are comparable rights for the state-owned oil corporation in relation to interests in its other commercial oil fields.

The Beryl field began production in June 1976 and currently turns out some 75,000 barrels daily. Peak output of some 90,000 barrels daily is expected in two years. Estimated recoverable reserves in Block 9,13a amount to between 600 million and 700 million barrels.

Suits board rejects £41m takeover bid by Lonrho

By Richard Allen

The board of Scottish and Universal Investments last night rejected a takeover bid from Lonrho which values Suits at £41m.

This all-share bid comes less than a year after Sir R. W. Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, took over the chair of Suits from Sir Hugh Fraser. Suits is a wide-ranging conglomerate with interests in publishing, distilling, textiles, engineering, and a 101 per cent interest in the House of Fraser stores group.

Lonrho, which already holds just over 29 per cent of the Suits equity, offered 11 of its own shares for every six in Suits, placing a value of 132p on each Suits share.

Before the Suits board called for a suspension of dealings while it considered the offer, its company's shares were trading at 107p.

In a statement last night Suits said that as the Lonrho offer was dependent on the board's acceptance, it would be seeking a recommendation of dealings in its shares today.

It is understood that with the three Lonrho representatives on the eight-man board taking no part, the directors voted three to two in favour of rejecting the offer. Dissenters were Sir Hugh Fraser, deputy chairman, and Mr. James Gossman, an executive director.

Sir Hugh angered institutional shareholders when he sold a 24 per cent personal stake in Suits to Mr. Rowland's group last March. Through family trusts his interest in the group is now less than 10 per cent. If the Lonrho offer for Suits were successful it would hold around 29 per cent of the Suits equity, which includes Harrods.

Suits advisers Charterhouse Japhet advised the board to reject the bid on the ground that it undervalued the group and that there was no alternative cash offer.

Deminex denies dispute with UK on oil shipments to Germany

From Peter Norman
Bonn, April 6

Deminex, the West German oil group, today tried to dispel the impression that it is engaged in a dispute with Britain's Department of Energy over the exportation of its crude oil reserves in the North Sea.

A spokesman in Bonn said there was no question of the British Government trying to prevent the company from exporting 50 per cent of Thistle production to Germany, as agreed with the Department of Energy.

However, there does seem to be some discord on the mechanics of the agreement. Deminex is in a more favourable position than other companies which have to ship two-thirds of their British North Sea production to refineries in the United Kingdom.

British workers in the oil and gas industry in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea have been on strike since last week, protesting against a new agreement between the two governments.

The move could mean that British workers will be worse off, but a spokesman for the Norwegian Embassy in London said yesterday that discussions were continuing on the possibility of agreeing a uniform tax rate for all North Sea workers.

The new powers are contained in an Anglo-Norwegian protocol which follows a supplement to a 1969 treaty between the two countries.

The measure, which will allow Britain reciprocal rights over Norwegian operations or working in the British sector, has yet to be ratified by the Norwegian Parliament.

Bonus dispute: A major industrial dispute has blown up over a North Sea oil production platform over a claim for a £2,000-a-man completion bonus.

Suits board rejects £41m takeover bid by Lonrho

By Richard Allen

The board of Scottish and Universal Investments last night rejected a takeover bid from Lonrho which values Suits at £41m.

This all-share bid comes less than a year after Sir R. W. Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, took over the chair of Suits from Sir Hugh Fraser. Suits is a wide-ranging conglomerate with interests in publishing, distilling, textiles, engineering, and a 101 per cent interest in the House of Fraser stores group.

Lonrho, which already holds just over 29 per cent of the Suits equity, offered 11 of its own shares for every six in Suits, placing a value of 132p on each Suits share.

Before the Suits board called for a suspension of dealings while it considered the offer, its company's shares were trading at 107p.

In a statement last night Suits said that as the Lonrho offer was dependent on the board's acceptance, it would be seeking a recommendation of dealings in its shares today.

It is understood that with the three Lonrho representatives on the eight-man board taking no part, the directors voted three to two in favour of rejecting the offer. Dissenters were Sir Hugh Fraser, deputy chairman, and Mr. James Gossman, an executive director.

Sir Hugh angered institutional shareholders when he sold a 24 per cent personal stake in Suits to Mr. Rowland's group last March. Through family trusts his interest in the group is now less than 10 per cent. If the Lonrho offer for Suits were successful it would hold around 29 per cent of the Suits equity, which includes Harrods.

Suits advisers Charterhouse Japhet advised the board to reject the bid on the ground that it undervalued the group and that there was no alternative cash offer.

UK and Norway reach N Sea tax accord

By Peter Norman
Bonn, April 6

British workers in the oil and gas industry in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea have been on strike since last week, protesting against a new agreement between the two governments.

The move could mean that British workers will be worse off, but a spokesman for the Norwegian Embassy in London said yesterday that discussions were continuing on the possibility of agreeing a uniform tax rate for all North Sea workers.

The new powers are contained in an Anglo-Norwegian protocol which follows a supplement to a 1969 treaty between the two countries.

The measure, which will allow Britain reciprocal rights over Norwegian operations or working in the British sector, has yet to be ratified by the Norwegian Parliament.

Bonus dispute: A major industrial dispute has blown up over a North Sea oil production platform over a claim for a £2,000-a-man completion bonus.

The new powers are contained in an Anglo-Norwegian protocol which follows a supplement to a 1969 treaty between the two countries.

The measure, which will allow Britain reciprocal rights over Norwegian operations or working in the British sector, has yet to be ratified by the Norwegian Parliament.

Bonus dispute: A major industrial dispute has blown up over a North Sea oil production platform over a claim for a £2,000-a-man completion bonus.

White House price report sees inflation rate 'stuck' in 6-7 per cent range

From Frank Vogel
Washington, April 6

In a special report today the White House Council on Prices and Inflation said that the underlying level of American inflation appeared to be "hopelessly stuck" within the range of 6 to 7 per cent.

In the absence of specific corrective action an extension of the current inflation rate into the future seems virtually inevitable.

Publication of the report coincided with the release by the Department of Labour of the latest wholesale price figures. These prices rose by 0.6 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in March, following a gain of 1.1 per cent in February.

Over the last year these prices have risen by 6.5 per cent, but the annual rate over the past three months has been significantly higher.

The price index is now split into three sections concerned with finished, intermediate and crude goods and it may well be a disturbing indication of future price trends that, while finished goods last month rose by 0.5 per cent, the rates of increases for intermediate goods and crude goods were respectively 0.8 per cent and 1.6 per cent.

Most disturbing is that prices for intermediate goods and feeds rose in March by 5.4 per cent, following a gain of 2.1 per cent in February.

These figures and the council report will increase pressure on President Carter as he now fashions a major anti-inflation speech.

There can be no doubt that a battle is taking place within the White House itself, with some of the political advisers urging him to reject extremely tough measures because of their possible negative effect on his public standing, while the economists, most notably those at the wages and

open dispute

appears to senior Rolls-Royce and Midland officials of the Union of Engineers began in day in an effort to put over a new proposal. It has led to the company's in the Coventry more than 6,000

announced a Parkside factory is of this week, of 2,600 manual with a further 1,000. The factory is to be a further 1,000. The factory is to be a further 1,000.

arby Anstey factory and a further 1,000. The factory is to be a further 1,000. The factory is to be a further 1,000.

arises from a n negotiations management and er the deal in pany has offered n 9.7 per cent. ment wants to e the remaining

arises from a n negotiations management and er the deal in pany has offered n 9.7 per cent. ment wants to e the remaining

US cools speculation on public gold sales

From Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 6

The United States Treasury has no plans for public gold sales in the near future.

Speculation about possible Treasury bullion auctions has been increasing in the markets this week after the call at the weekend by Dr. Arthur Burns, the former Federal Reserve chairman, for new sales as a means of strengthening the dollar.

Dr. Burns's statements are being considered at the Treasury and could well lead to some firm decisions in the near future on government sales from the reserves of 277 million ounces of gold.

Mr. Anthony Solomon, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, stated that no gold sales were planned.

The Treasury would continue its policy of reviewing the gold selling question from time to time, he added.

US cools speculation on public gold sales

From Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 6

The United States Treasury has no plans for public gold sales in the near future.

Speculation about possible Treasury bullion auctions has been increasing in the markets this week after the call at the weekend by Dr. Arthur Burns, the former Federal Reserve chairman, for new sales as a means of strengthening the dollar.

Dr. Burns's statements are being considered at the Treasury and could well lead to some firm decisions in the near future on government sales from the reserves of 277 million ounces of gold.

Mr. Anthony Solomon, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, stated that no gold sales were planned.

White House price report sees inflation rate 'stuck' in 6-7 per cent range

From Frank Vogel
Washington, April 6

In a special report today the White House Council on Prices and Inflation said that the underlying level of American inflation appeared to be "hopelessly stuck" within the range of 6 to 7 per cent.

In the absence of specific corrective action an extension of the current inflation rate into the future seems virtually inevitable.

Publication of the report coincided with the release by the Department of Labour of the latest wholesale price figures. These prices rose by 0.6 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in March, following a gain of 1.1 per cent in February.

Over the last year these prices have risen by 6.5 per cent, but the annual rate over the past three months has been significantly higher.

The price index is now split into three sections concerned with finished, intermediate and crude goods and it may well be a disturbing indication of future price trends that, while finished goods last month rose by 0.5 per cent, the rates of increases for intermediate goods and crude goods were respectively 0.8 per cent and 1.6 per cent.

MEPC stake in Las Vegas shopping mall

By Our Financial Staff

MEPC and an unnamed United Kingdom institution have taken an equal investment stake in a completed \$32.5m (about £17.4m) shopping mall in Las Vegas.

Known as the Boulevard Mall, the 76-acre site is situated in what Mr. Christopher Benson, the MEPC managing director, described yesterday as a "cracking location" south-east of South Maryland Park and Desert Inn Road in the heart of the conference and shopping area.

Comprising 905,000 sq ft of shopping space, the mall's tenants include Sear's, W. Woolworth and J. C. Penney. Finance has been found locally, and the investors have taken on the remaining 20 years of a 35-year 81 per cent mortgage held by the unnamed vendor. The initial equity yield will exceed 10 per cent, or just about 9 per cent on a cash on cash basis. The review period is three years.

MEPC stake in Las Vegas shopping mall

By Our Financial Staff

MEPC and an unnamed United Kingdom institution have taken an equal investment stake in a completed \$32.5m (about £17.4m) shopping mall in Las Vegas.

Known as the Boulevard Mall, the 76-acre site is situated in what Mr. Christopher Benson, the MEPC managing director, described yesterday as a "cracking location" south-east of South Maryland Park and Desert Inn Road in the heart of the conference and shopping area.

Comprising 905,000 sq ft of shopping space, the mall's tenants include Sear's, W. Woolworth and J. C. Penney. Finance has been found locally, and the investors have taken on the remaining 20 years of a 35-year 81 per cent mortgage held by the unnamed vendor. The initial equity yield will exceed 10 per cent, or just about 9 per cent on a cash on cash basis. The review period is three years.

White House price report sees inflation rate 'stuck' in 6-7 per cent range

From Frank Vogel
Washington, April 6

In a special report today the White House Council on Prices and Inflation said that the underlying level of American inflation appeared to be "hopelessly stuck" within the range of 6 to 7 per cent.

In the absence of specific corrective action an extension of the current inflation rate into the future seems virtually inevitable.

Publication of the report coincided with the release by the Department of Labour of the latest wholesale price figures. These prices rose by 0.6 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in March, following a gain of 1.1 per cent in February.

Over the last year these prices have risen by 6.5 per cent, but the annual rate over the past three months has been significantly higher.

The price index is now split into three sections concerned with finished, intermediate and crude goods and it may well be a disturbing indication of future price trends that, while finished goods last month rose by 0.5 per cent, the rates of increases for intermediate goods and crude goods were respectively 0.8 per cent and 1.6 per cent.

C & W set for £400m Saudi deal by summer

Cable and Wireless hopes to conclude a final agreement on a contract to supply the Saudi Arabian National Guard with a complete telecommunications system by July or August, a spokesman for the state-owned overseas telecommunications contractor said yesterday.

The contract is expected to be worth between £300m and £400m. Following the signing last month of a preliminary agreement between the governments of Britain and Saudi Arabia, Mr. Walter Hardman, the company's chief negotiator, is now having further detailed discussions in Riyadh.

Cable and Wireless will act as prime contractor to the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence, which will monitor the progress of the project on behalf of the Saudi Arabian Government for a period of five years.

The company will be responsible for the design, implementation, installation and operation of the system, together with a substantial training effort. A significant proportion of the total cost will go to subcontractors who will supply telecommunications equipment and civil engineering services.

Varley rebuff to call for tax spree on oil revenues

By Edward Townsend

Advocates of major cuts in taxation, possible as a result of Britain's North Sea oil revenues, were given a firm rebuff last night by Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

The oil revenues would enable the Government to encourage more direct and indirect investment by industry, he said. "But it will all depend on whether we use these new God-given resources wisely. We would go down in history as a very selfish generation if we took all the benefits of North Sea oil, as some are suggesting, in a wild tax-cutting spree."

Britain had to harness the opportunity to the skill and enterprise of managerial and shopfloor workforces so as radically to improve industrial and trading performance. "I believe that is a message more and more British people are coming to understand."

Mr. Varley, speaking at the annual conference of the British Council of Productivity Associations in Stratford-on-Avon, said: "It is essential that together we look at all factors affecting productivity—under-utilization of capital and poor work methods."

British-American Tobacco enters UK market with £5m campaign

British-American Tobacco, the world's biggest cigarette manufacturer, announced its debut into the British market yesterday.

Although BAT Industries, its parent company, is British-based, it has been prevented from selling its tobacco products in the United Kingdom by a trading agreement with Imperial group.

Ever since this was dissolved in 1972 BAT has been planning an entry into its home market. It is to spend £5m between May and September in establishing two varieties of cigarettes under the State Express 555 brand name.

Wilson panel evidence by accountants

By Our Financial Staff

More incentives for investment in small companies, early implementation of proposals for supervising deposit-taking institutions and an end to delay in reforming the law on the conduct of companies are the main themes of the evidence from the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies to the Wilson Committee on the functioning of financial institutions.

Increased taxation had reduced the number of private individuals who would normally support new businesses while governments had failed to understand that there were considerable risks involved in developing small firms. "The tax system can fairly be said to constitute an active deterrent to risk-taking", the accountants suggest.

To encourage private individuals to support small groups, they call for a review of the personal tax system so as to channel more tax revenue to this sector.

The accountants make four specific recommendations, two of which suggest an easing of the present system of capital allowances for small firms, and the others a deferment of taxation on remuneration until withdrawn from the company and offset of losses in a new concern against the income of the owner in the immediately preceding years.

The other novelty in the accountants' evidence is a form of indemnity insurance whereby a guarantor may insure against the risk of his guarantee being called upon—such as already already exists in the United States.

Retail selling operations start on May 2, and a national press, poster and cinema advertising campaign begins later in the month.

While the recommended price of the king-sized version will be the same as competing brands produced by the three leading competitors, Imperial Tobacco, Gallaher and Carreras Rathamans, BAT is planning an intensive discount drive in the initial stages of the launch.

As a result consumers will be able to buy the new State Express brand at more than 7p per pack cheaper than the recommended price.

Vigorous opposition in a plan to deliver additional money off coupons to 13.5 million homes was voiced yesterday by Mr. Michael Daube, director of Action on Smoking and Health.

Mr. Daube condemned the move as "utterly irresponsible" and urged government ministers to curb the campaign.

The coupons, which will give a further 5p discount, are to be distributed in June.

Announcing the development yesterday Mr. Stewart Lockhart, chairman of BAT (United Kingdom and Export) said the company was sure it could gain a profitable share of the British market.



Mr. Tugendhat, European Commissioner for Financial Institutions (left), with Mr. Ralph Stow, chairman of the Building Societies Association at an association luncheon

British building societies in Europe 'by mid-1980s'

By Margaret Stone

By the mid-1980s British building societies may be lending in Europe and European home loan institutions could be competing for business in Britain.

Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, European Commissioner for Financial Institutions, announced yesterday that a discussion paper dealing with the regulating cross-border lending had just been issued by the European Commission.

Speaking at a Building Societies Association lunch, Mr. Tugendhat said a European-wide housing finance market was a long-term ambition but he hoped that "one of the most influential and indeed illustrious housing finance movements in Europe" would be at the centre of the discussion from the beginning.

The basis for European co-operation in financial services lies in the Banking Coordination Directive, unanimously adopted by the Council of Ministers last December. This covers all deposit-taking and credit-granting institutions, including those involved in housing finance.

Before British societies could participate in Europe there would have to be changes in legislation which restricts them in the United Kingdom.

Ronald Kershaw writes: The association in consultation with the Chief Registrar must consider providing a permanent and reliable form of safety arrangements against situations similar to that arising from the revelations about the Grays Building Society, Mr. Lenard Williams, deputy chairman of the association, said at Leeds yesterday.

The nation, as well as the building societies and their members were entitled to feel thankful that the main dangers were now passed as a result of the swift arrangements brought in.

Earlier, at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire County Association of Building Societies, its chairman, Sir Raymond Porter, said "Events have shown that once again the association's claims to safeguard the money of members and depositors have been proved to be no idle ones."

FHA fears curbs on designation as 'bank'

By Ronald Pullen
Banking Correspondent

Concern over the Government's proposals for the supervision and licensing of deposit-taking institutions is expressed in the annual report of the Finance Houses Association.

It is worried about the restrictions on the use of the word "bank", which it argues will work against its members who have used the word in their title for many years without complaint.

The association is also concerned that distortions will arise because companies licensed under the legislation will be able to undertake many banking functions, but because they will not be able to say so will have "to invent new ways of describing those activities."

As far as other government legislation is concerned, the FHA gives a broad welcome to the proposed Deposit Protection Fund as well as the Consumer Credit Act legislation, although the latter could limit the availability of some types of credit.

Meanwhile, the FHA reports a strong demand for credit, with some 59 per cent of members' activities in the past year connected with the business sector, which means that more than a tenth of new investment in plant and equipment in the United Kingdom is today provided by finance houses.

In brief

ICL unveils high-power computer

A new concept in computing which has led to a machine claimed to be "far more powerful than any conventional computer in use to-day" was announced yesterday by International Computers, Britain's main computer manufacturer.

First customer will be Queen Mary College, of London University.

Known as a "distributed array processor", or DAP, the new system is incorporated in existing large ICL 2900-series computers.

The power of the basic computer is boosted by localizing a matrix of more than 4,000 microprocessors in what is normally part of the main store, or memory of the computer.

Each microprocessor has its own memory element, and in normal use each would perform the same type of calculation (but acting on different input values) simultaneously. As a result the system can handle more than 100 million calculations a second.

Design engineers led by Dr. Stewart Reddaway have been working on the RAP project in ICL's research centre at Stevenage since 1972.

World steel chiefs meeting in Rio

Leaders of some of the world's largest steel industry companies met yesterday in Rio de Janeiro to discuss the state of the international steel market. They will represent Japan, the United States and Europe and include Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation. All are attending the regular year meeting of the Brussels-based International Iron and Steel Industry.

Bonn payments surplus

West Germany posted a preliminary overall payments surplus of DM2,259m (about £610m) in February, up from DM1,772m in January, and the DM305m surplus in February, 1977, the Federal Bank reported in Frankfurt yesterday. The current account showed a preliminary surplus of DM345m in February, compared with a revised deficit of DM389m in January, and a DM343m surplus in February last year.

Sun Life to let HQ

Sun Life Assurance is to let its City headquarters fronting n107 Cheapside and 2 Honey Lane, Bedford Square, to the insurance company. The asking rent is £14 a sq ft where the annual rental will be £16m to produce a £21 a sq ft total occupancy cost.

Indian 'shopping list'

A "shopping list" of Indian requirements for power generation equipment, automotive products, construction items, offshore machinery, and general engineering goods as well as materials and components has been put together by the Department of Trade to help potential exporters.

Woolworth 15pc up

F. W. Woolworth reports consolidated sales for the five weeks to March 28 at \$505.4m, a rise of 15.3 per cent. For the first nine weeks of the year sales were up 11.5 per cent to \$821.9m.

Mr. Edward F. Gibbons, the chairman and chief executive officer, said: "Boosted by an early Easter US sales of men's, women's and children's apparel were brisk during March. As weather patterns improved during the latter part of the month gardening and horticultural lines picked up as did sporting goods, athletic wear and other leisure time merchandises."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PO technology: manpower issues that need resolving

From the General Secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union

Sir, In your Communications Special Report of April 4, you gave comprehensive coverage to the future plans of the Post Office and of British industry to modernize the nation's telephone system and to provide the data transmission and other telecommunications services which will be required by the community in the future. Your Science Editor, however, made little of the possible manpower problems associated with the change in telecommunications technology.

In my view, the failure to grasp the nature of the human relations problems which arise when a change in technology is made is a central reason for the weakness in British industry. Such neglect is not uncommon in features of this kind and is indicative of a broader problem.

The problem of adjusting to rapid technological change is one that is already familiar to my union. The Post Office telecommunications business has in the past coped successfully with dramatic changes of technology which have resulted in jobs being done in different ways and by fewer people. Many industries in this country have already had to face up to the problem of a reduction in manpower requirements as the light of technological change.

It seems clear that the solutions do not date as far from satisfactory.

An analysis of the present unemployment figures indicates that in addition to unemployment due to the general recession, there is a growing element

of technological unemployment. Surely this is a clear indication that we in Britain have not adequately tackled the manpower problems which have been generated by a change of technology. The Post Office Engineering Union has urged for many years that at least as much time should be spent in discussing the manpower implications of technological change as it is spent on the consideration of which technology to adopt and at which pace it should be introduced. As yet our demands have received little response.

The engineers who work in the Post Office therefore are faced with changes in practice of almost everything that they do. My members quite rightly ask in view of the vast increase in their productivity and the benefits to the public that will result from the introduction of new technology "what is in it for us?"

Our view on how this problem should be dealt with in the Post Office telecommunications business is clear:

(1) there must be a joint union/management agreement on no redundancy as a result of modernization;

(2) there must, in all cases, be provision for adequate re-training or satisfactory redeployment arrangements for those whose jobs may be affected by technological change;

(3) there must be joint union/management control of the pace of change to ensure that the interests of the staff are protected;

(4) there is a need to ensure the continuing expansion of the telecommunications business.

The prospect of the trade

ness and for the Post Office to

grasp opportunities to into new fields in order work and a better serve the customer; and

(5) there must be a share of the benefits of modernization and the change flowing to the affected by such change in terms of improved shorter hours.

Turning to the wide

lems, we believe that un

ment must be dealt with

immediate move to

shorter working week,

holidays and earlier reti

If these manpower p

are not progressed w

some energy then the

problems are being dea

then the inevitable sa

the workers in all in

affected will be to res

nological change and to

structions to their union

that modernization shu

posed.

union in the Post Off

ered industry, the car

and elsewhere using the

and ability to frustrate

nization is surely a dis

but unless manpower is

fully discussed and

and for example, the

spends as much space

ing with the manpower

lems in telecommunica

it does with the tech

prospects, the danger

real.

Yours sincerely,

RYAN STANLEY,

General Secretary,

Post Office Engineering

Greystoke House,

150 Brunswick Road,

Ealing,

London W5 1AW.

April 5.

Depreciation policy of the British Steel Corporation

From Mr. F. Holloway

Sir, I refer to the letter from Mr. R. Cant, MP, in *The Times* of March 21.

The circumstances which support the closure of iron and steelmaking at Shelton are being discussed with the TUC Steel Committee, and it would, therefore, not be appropriate to pursue the arguments through your columns.

However, Mr. Cant also asks about the corporation's depreciation policy. No less than £875m of BSC's fixed assets are

under present arrangements already fully depreciated. We shall be revaluing the assets in the 1977-78 accounts to reflect the historical fact that a more representative asset life would be a maximum of 25 years, instead of the current 15 years.

The net effect of this change will be to reduce the total depreciation charge for the corporation by less than £20m in this year. We will also be adopting this year the Hyde Committee proposals for current cost accounting which will clearly show the additional

depreciation required

placement cost basis.

This change in dep

policy is in accorda

the best accounting,

and is in no way conne

the current measures w

having to be taken i

the corporation's

situation.

Yours faithfully,

F. HOLLOWAY,

Managing Director,

Finance and Supplies,

British Steel Corpora

London SW1X 7JG.

March 23.

Beauty of sn

largeness.

From Mr. Cyril Skerston

Sir, Reference "Seau

rier" (April 4). I am

Hallam Horner con

violoncello a thing o

It means "small larg

So "small large"

beautiful.

Yours faithfully,

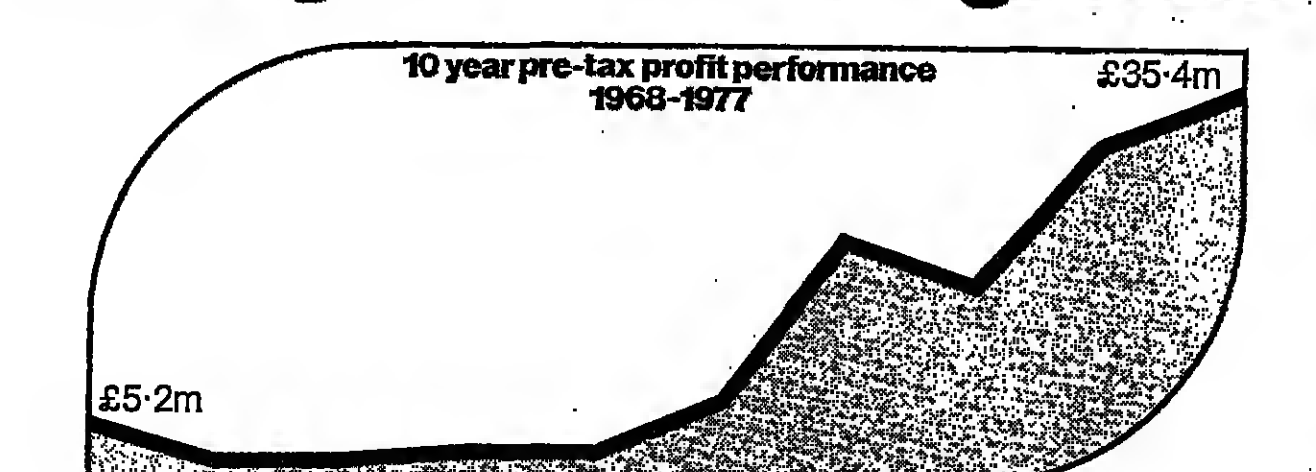
C. SKERSTON,

11 Radnor Place,

London W2 2TP.

April 4.

Albright & Wilson grows!



For the year ended December 26, 1977, the company achieved record results, and the momentum of the previous year was sustained.

Sales	£338m—up 18% (£194m earned overseas)
Exports	£92m—up 24%
Pre-tax profits	£35.4m—up 12% (after charging a £3m currency loss against a £2.6m gain in 1976)
Dividends	4.61p, the maximum allowable
Capital spending	£24.5m—up 76.3%
Acquisitions	Parbury Foods, Australia; Josen Chemicals, Malaysia; Klevas Aromer, Sweden; UIC—Marchon, Singapore (45% interest)
Major projects in hand	UK—phosphoric acid complex Whitehaven, Cumbria; sulphur chloride and sulphide plants, Oldbury; ammonium phosphates and Calgon plants, Widnes Canada and the US—sodium chlorate plants Australia—sulphonation plant Italy—detergent intermediates

The Future

Sluggish international economy restraint on growth in the short term.

Export margins sensitive to the strength of sterling.

But

An accelerating investment programme.

Basic strength in principal fields of activity, e.g. phosphorus and phosphoric acid.

Growth markets in sodium chlorate, flavours and fragrances, pharmaceutical intermediates.

Continuing geographical expansion.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON

International in chemicals

Albright & Wilson Ltd. 1 Knightsbridge Green, London SW1X 7QD Telephone 01-589 6393

Copies of the 1977 annual report, including a special supplement on flavours and fragrances, are available from the company secretary.

Handwritten signature: J. P. Wilson

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Lonrho tests its paper

and Universal Investments has turned down Lonrho's all-paper offer. Immediate questions are: how many shares will be offered under its bid, will now be to pursue its bid. Those questions are for Lonrho, rather than Suits. Lonrho is not cash rich nor the unstopable earnings record of some years ago. Last year it was slightly down and the impact of the acquisition policy was in a debt to equity ratio of 74.

The background from which to view Lonrho is, with a p/e ratio of 2 to offer its equity for a subsidiary—the deal values Suits at terms which imply an exit p/e of 3 on 1975-77 earnings. Lonrho issuing 40 million shares, 20 per cent present capital, at a cost of some £10m, in return for Suits earnings. Lonrho, then, is paper on the line.

ing and

1977 results look, on the face of it, very dull. Profits are 11 per cent and, if exchange rate changes are taken into account, 10 per cent on the same period of 1976. The strengths should not be ignored. The quality of Bowater's profits is improved. The group is clear and ahead of the day when sub-paper capacity comes on the United States in 1979.

For instance, currency fluctuations group £5.6m, and the weakness of material prices, especially pulp, stock profits were negligible to a contribution of £16m in while stated paper and pulp



Male, chairman of Bowater.

6 per cent of the total, only 6 per cent better at £65.9m, the been impressive. problem at the moment; how one of capacity. Its paper United States are working flat. The prices have been raised, obvious limit to how much the take advantage of conditions. heavy capital investment needed capacity is keeping borrow-bigger, although thanks to last issue, the gearing ratios are winning in its favour. Since depressed, Bowater may there continue leaning on its other packaging did especially well another year of relatively th. But while shareholders are asked to show patience, there solution in a yield of 7.8 per

Oslo Norway

starts down by nearly 20 per London Brick, which despite tification still relies heavily on ing businesses, needed some- o pull back the ground lost in That "extra" turned out to be at around 16 per cent and a factor underlying a 43 per in second half profits and a

slight improvement in margins during the year. Throughout the period London Brick's policy has been to assume that an improvement would occur sooner rather than later, and to maintain production and build stocks.

That assumption looks to have been on the optimistic side for by the end of 1977 London Brick was carrying stocks equivalent to six weeks' brick production, compared with stocks of two-and-a-half weeks at the end of 1976. If anything, the picture is slightly brighter now, but the housing market is notably difficult to gauge at the moment. On one hand the Government would dearly like to see a recovery in the new building programme since it takes up substantial employment; on the other it does not want to see prices rise excessively as it has indicated by its treatment of building society lending.

London Brick would like another price increase shortly so that together with its stock suggests that the first half of this year anyway could be quite good. But the group will continue nevertheless to be closely linked to building activity until acquisitions out of the brickmaking business—notably Banbury Buildings and Croydex—begin to show through properly.

With discretionary spending under pressure and likely to remain so whatever the Budget may hold, Banbury Buildings is finding the going tough.

So with no building boom as such in sight a case cannot be made for separating London Brick's shares at 66p, yielding 71 per cent and selling at around 5 times earnings, from the herd.

Croda Small in world terms

Yesterday's depressing news from Croda International of a 2m fall in profits to £13m, well below expectations and including £1.2m at the trading level from acquisitions, raises a number of points about the company's strategy. Its reputation is as a growth stock based on isolation from the chemical cycle because of its relative insignificance in world terms and its wide, specialized products spread, tailored to avoid the bulk end of the market.

This allowed a marketing-orientated management to win market share opportunistically. Last year, though, Croda's resilience to decline in world chemicals demand was not maintained. In the final quarter volume slumped and there are as yet no signs of an improvement.

It seems that Croda is now too big to continue to be as opportunistic as it used to be with effect and no longer able to buck the world cycle. This leaves profits deferred until 1979 and the shares at 491p on a p/e ratio of almost 8 and yielding 6.7 per cent, not particularly attractive.

Cadbury Schweppes

A familiar refrain

Cadbury Schweppes 1977 results are a rerun of the now all too familiar refrain of a promising future but precious little present. And the question for shareholders is whether the overseas push recently highlighted with the proposed United States acquisition of Peter Paul has come too late to alter the group's profits profile for the foreseeable future.

Second-half profits of £29.5m were almost 11m down on the comparable period last year to pare back the 17 per cent advance in the first half to one of only 31 per cent to £48.2m pre-tax at the year-end.

The main damage came in the United Kingdom where the first half improvement of a close on a fifth was whittled away in the second by the fall in tea prices and a poor Christmas period. The confectionery side improved through the year, with falling material prices helping margins particularly in the second half although market share in some sectors continued to fall, but the gain was eroded by the fall in soft drinks.

The shares seem spared a rights issue for the time being but even with a p/e ratio of 5.6 at 54p, down 11p yesterday, and yielding 81 per cent Cadbury's performance is at a patch on Rowntree Macintosh's whose superior performance will be shown again in its results at the end of the month.

President Carter is facing intense pressure to return to the drawing board and fully revise the comprehensive economic policy plans that he announced in late January.

The dollar continues to fall on the foreign exchanges, the stock markets are more bearish than ever, consumer and business confidence surveys are producing increasingly discouraging verdicts and Congressmen are making a mockery of the new budget and taxation proposals. The President is likely to respond in the near future with some tough statements concerning the dollar, inflation and energy, and with attempts to arrange complicated deals on public spending, income taxes, social security taxes and energy. In addition, he will probably announce several modest new measures to try and boost United States exports.

It is already evident that the strategies outlined by the Administration at the start of this year for dealing with inflation and the dollar's decline are inadequate. It is also evident that the President miscalculated the degree of public outrage over increases in social security taxes.

The Administration faces a classic dilemma: to restore general confidence and stabilize the dollar it must move aggressively to curb inflation, yet to do so could involve dampening general economic activity at a time when recovery may be faltering. Real growth in the first quarter of this year was possibly zero, due to the severe winter weather, the 110-day coal strike and faster inflation than had been expected.

The President's problems are increased by the uncertainty surrounding the immediate economic outlook. Will the slow-down in real growth in the first quarter be merely a short-lived bump on a strong upward recovery curve, or does it signify the start of a serious erosion in the economy's health? Will the dollar strengthen once energy legislation is approved and the upward pace of prices slows, or will it continue to deteriorate so long as there is not a major change in the trend of the United States balance of payments?

In addition, his ability to win support for new anti-inflation moves has been undermined by his willingness to

Miscalculated outrage over tax increases

accept a settlement of the coal industry dispute at any cost (the miners get a 37 per cent rise over three years), his willingness to consider costly new urban reconstruction, farm subsidy and national health insurance legislation, and his reluctance to speak more forcefully about the dangers of inflation.

In recent weeks the Administration has at last concluded that inflation is the nation's chief economic problem. This conclusion is based on the possibly optimistic assumption that the country's real 1978 growth rate will be at least 4 per cent and on new and fairly realistic forecasts of at least a 7 per cent inflation rate this year.

It has been recognized that the upswing in inflation must be checked in order to stabil-

ize the dollar, whose decline over the last six months has itself added about 1 per cent to an annual rate to the nation's inflation level. It has also been recognized that a credible anti-inflation programme is essential to ensure the improvement in business confidence so vital for continued economic recovery.

The new policies taking shape as a result of these conclusions are complicated. One element concentrates on the dollar's value, where there is consideration of greater market intervention and possibly also some Treasury gold sales. Plans are also being devised to try and boost exports through strengthening the Export-Import Bank and arranging special government aided deals with Japanese business in particular. Further, the Administration conceives the need for containing import growth and sees enactment of energy legislation as offering the best prospects on this front.

Another element of the policies now taking shape concerns direct intervention by the President in industry-labour discussions on wages and prices. The President has little experience at what Americans call "jawboning", but it does seem reasonable to expect him now to try to pressure private sector leaders through more public speeches and through private White House meetings with them.

The aim will be to ensure that increases in wages and prices are restrained to levels below those seen in the past two years. Numerous top Administration officials will be directly helping the President in the new effort at "moral suasion".

Further, the Administration may start trying to set an example to the private sector on the anti-inflation front. A series of measures are being considered to reduce government regulation of industry to increase competition in business and thus promote lower prices.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has already sanctioned lower airline prices. The President is also likely to announce that Civil Service pay rises this year will be held below 6 per cent and he may even accept a suggestion from Dr Arthur Burns and propose pay cuts for himself, his top officials and for Congressmen.

The most important part of the new policies looks like the deal to be hammered out with the Congress. The President is determined to see the budget

Hopes of break in Congress impasse

deficit held at \$60,000m, but how he will achieve this is difficult to predict.

A complicated solution under consideration is for the Administration to offer to repeal recent social security tax increases in exchange for swift passage of energy legislation that includes new energy conservation taxes. The idea is for the energy tax revenues to be used to support the social security system's finances.

Another idea, should Congress not accept this one, is to impose oil import tariffs to raise domestic oil prices and use the income in part to offset some cuts in social security taxes and in the new effort at "moral suasion".

congressional approval of new public spending programmes. An alternative also under consideration is a deal with congressional leaders that would relate changes in the President's corporate and income tax proposals to new energy taxes and repeal of the social security tax rises.

Should any of these plans be proposed and win congressional support then there may be a chance of getting both an energy Act soon and congressional budget resolutions establishing a \$60,000m to \$65,000m ceiling on the deficit.

Concluding such deals is difficult and candidly the President's chances of success seem slim, just as the other measures are unlikely to dramatically boost confidence, strengthen the dollar or reduce inflation.

The President might surprise us and announce some uncharacteristically tough measures, such as wage and price control or massive mobilization of United States reserves to strengthen the dollar. Unlikely as this is, there is a chance that at long last the President might indeed get tough with Congress and by doing so he may finally be able to achieve successes on the fiscal aid energy fronts that could materially contribute to lower inflation, a more stable dollar and, over time, an improved balance of payments.

To achieve this end he could threaten to veto bills involving large expenditures, or actually veto such bills. He could immediately impose high oil import tariffs and announce these will only be abolished once Congress accepts his energy and budget plans.

Frank Vogl

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

Making an all-rounder of the engineer

What kind of professional engineer do we want in the years ahead?

As the evidence continues to pour in to Sir Monty Finniston's Committee of Inquiry into the Engineering Profession—about 250 submissions have been received to date—there is no shortage of opinions about the likely needs and how they should be met.

Imperial College, London, one of the foremost centres of technology teaching, is among those which have recently submitted evidence to the Finniston committee; but there is also a message for Britain in a non-traditional, integrated approach to engineering education which has been pioneered at Stanford University in California.

The fundamental distinction between professional engineers and technical engineers has been blurred, if not lost. Imperial College argues, with the large increase in the number of graduate engineers and the decrease in the number of holders of Higher National Diplomas and Higher National Certificates.

Thus there are too few trained technician engineers and more graduate engineers than can properly be regarded (or employed) as professional engineers. The number of professional engineers who can be educated and employed is substantially smaller than the number of engineering graduates now being produced. Separate degree courses should be designed for technician engineers.

Standards of entry for professional engineering degree courses must be raised. Imperial College's evidence continues, and many of the courses will need to cover four years rather than the normal three. "We fully subscribe to the view that many engineers would benefit from some study

of subjects such as industrial economics, industrial sociology, industrial law and law during the first degree course."

Entry standards and education and training requirements will need continuous regulation by the profession—by a body comparable to the General Medical Council. This regulation must be able to advise the University Grants Committee and the Department of Education and Science, who would continue to regulate the education resources for engineering.

The range of activities included in engineering is continuously changing, the college points out. For example, computer science did not exist a few decades ago, but now can be inseparable from engineering. We had to expect that other new activities would emerge and the regulation of standards for the profession must allow for this continuous change.

This point has, indeed, been taken up by the British Computer Society in its own evidence to the Finniston Committee. Computing is important for engineers and engineers are important for computing. In this fairly young discipline the establishment and control of competence presents a dilemma.

In law and medicine there are strict systems of licensing and registration. In the teaching profession entry is largely restricted to persons with appropriate training and qualifications. In certain areas of engineering some countries have imposed restrictions. In Britain at present it is not possible to insist on a general restriction that all computing work be done by professionals with formal qualifications. But in complex systems such as aircraft, nuclear power stations and intensive care units in hospitals, for example, computers may play an integral role, while other parts of the system must be directed by appropriately

licensed and registered professionals.

Meanwhile, in the United States, the relevance of the Stanford work lies in its recognition that the important questions of engineering, now and in the future, cannot be considered in isolation. Technological issues overlap with political/legal issues and with managerial/economic aspects.

At present the training of technologists, lawyers and managers is tending to become more specialized—at a time when the most important problems require an integration of the three elements. Hence the formation at Stanford, some years ago, of the Department of Engineering-Economic Systems under Professor William Linville, to focus attention on the area of overlap between the three sectors.

This has concentrated on in-

tegrated, postgraduate courses leading to the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy and, midway between the two, the degree of Engineer.

The doctoral programme includes a period of "internship"—that is, experience on real projects in government or industry. A main aim throughout is to develop a systems approach to problems, including policy analysis, decision analysis and technology assessment.

"My undergraduates," Professor Linville comments, "will have five or 10 careers. More job mobility—in terms of role, not merely moving through different organizations doing the same job—is seen as a fact of engineering life in the future."

Though the Engineering-Economic Systems Department at Stanford began by concentrating on the training of senior people able to tackle large,

important projects (Stanford interns are assigned to government agencies in Washington DC), the philosophy is spreading down from the PhD level as the techniques become established.

Throughout, the aim is to couple the university science teaching base with the art of problem solving in the real world of industry and government. "We try to train people so that they have a deep flexibility," Professor Linville sums up.

Now the Finniston Committee is widening its survey of professionally qualified engineers to include those who qualified as engineers but who are no longer practising in the profession. Sir Monty has invited such people to contact the committee (at Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London, SW1) and to complete a confidential questionnaire.

Business Diary: A terminal experience? • Screen test

from the King's Way School, have recently had an instruction by a local authority to take a company school as active members in "O" and "A" level courses and even in computing.

33 sixth-formers at the King's Way School, have recently had an instruction by a local authority to take a company school as active members in "O" and "A" level courses and even in computing.

decisions in market and in which BL has approach. The on which BL the staff of the en working since year. All sixth ug Edward's take s in the solution y computer. The ce with BL ap- on encouraging, l is now invest- nts projects with s.

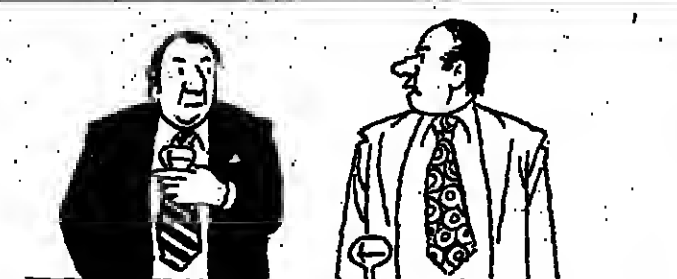
their political, religious or other beliefs.

Employers are not only forbidden to make such inquiries but in engaging workers through a labour exchange may communicate no more than the number of vacancies they have and the technical qualifications required. The exchange on the other hand is not supposed to select candidates by name and must send along job seekers according solely to their priority at the head of the exchange's list.

Cortesi and his managers are alleged to have taken on a "considerable number of workers not through local employment exchanges but by means of screenings carried out by private security agencies who looked into political, religious or trade union opinions.

Six officials of the Lombardy and Milan employment exchange service are accused of helping Alfa Romeo. The case springs from a complaint made by a group of workers at the end of 1975, but is more relevant than ever today.

Businessmen worried about their waitlines on long-distance flights are to be helped by British Airways to exercise away the effects of gins and tonics and duck d'orange with a series of keep-fit lessons on tape which will be available in the executive cabin.



Hollywood

"Mind you, I've only immigrated for the duration of North Sea oil."

On board isometrics are not new, of course. Lufthansa has been offering them for some time, but it is good to know that there will now be no excuse for the British businessman having a larger girl than his European colleagues.

In their attempts to improve further on their business market, already worth £600m in revenue a year to them, BA are also expanding their business briefs plan so that it will cover 24 world centres.

These briefs tell visitors where to go and what to do to make profits when they are abroad. Also, they advise on the niceties of business etiquette in foreign parts, such as never complimenting an Arab host on the quality of his camel.

The brief would, it seems be honourbound to hand the camels over as a gift, and as Alan Beaves, BA's business travel manager said yesterday, "It could be a bit expensive looking after six camels in Lewisham."

It isn't often that a businessman is heard saying anything complimentary about the EEC these days so it made a change listening to Peter Noble yesterday.

Noble is a wine merchant and chairman of his industry's promotional body, the Wine Development Board, and he and fellow board members were raising a glass in London to toast Brussels on the wine labelling regulations now in force.

These permit some optional descriptions but make it compulsory for wine produced within the EEC to have on the label the country of origin, the name and address of the bottler and the nominal volume of the wine. Non-EEC wines must have these and the name and address of the importer.

everything is forbidden unless expressly permitted, while in France everything is permitted whether expressly forbidden or not. The new rules were on German lines.

Richard Callingham is setting up as an eel farmer, a fact that might come as a surprise to the friends who know him as a whisky distiller.

Callingham, chairman of Tomatin Distillers, the biggest distillers of malt in Scotland, has given the go-ahead for the construction of a £100,000 eel farm. This follows the success of a pilot scheme using the distillery's clean water and waste heat.

He sees the farm making a "worthwhile" contribution to profits from next year onwards together with the company's Big T blended and Tomatin Straight Malt whiskies.

Lord Justice Roskill, who eight years ago aroused a storm of protest by recommending after a prolonged public inquiry that a third London airport should be built at Cuddington, in Buckinghamshire, now faces the threat of increased air activity above his own country home. Fats decreed that Cuddington airport should not be built, but the threat to Lord Justice Roskill's rural peace is now immediate, arising from a United States Air Force request to reactivate Greenham air base, which is almost at the bottom of his country house garden at Neutown, near Newbury, Berkshire. Locals are up in arms against the American proposal, but the judge believes that it would be inadvisable for him to comment.

British Airways are now operating 6 flights a week from Gatwick to Zurich.

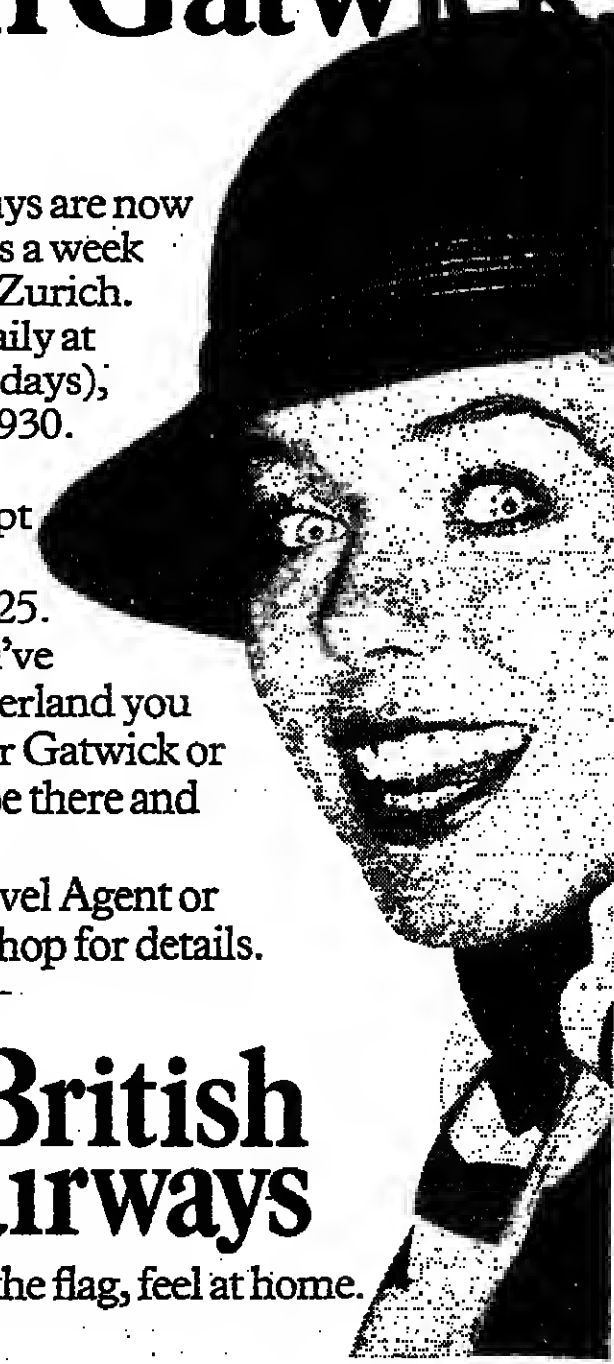
They leave daily at 0800 (except Sundays), arriving Zurich 0930. The return flight leaves 2000 (except Saturdays), arriving home 2125.

So now if you've business in Switzerland you can fly from either Gatwick or Heathrow. And be there and back in a day.

Ask your Travel Agent or British Airways shop for details.

British airways

Fly the flag, feel at home.





GRAMPLAN HOLDINGS

Preliminary Results for the year ended 31 December 1977.

GRAMPLAN HOLDINGS LIMITED announce profits (subject to audit) before tax for the year ended 31 December 1977 of £1,464,000 (£2,811,000). The directors propose a final dividend of 9.97% (2.4925 pence per share) giving with the interim a total of 15.97% (3.925 pence per share).

	1977 £000	1976 £000
Turnover	64,793	59,230
Group Profits before Tax:		
INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	219	1,891
CONSUMER GOODS	1,431	1,446
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	105	(300)
	1,755	3,037
Deduct:		
Parent Company Expenses including Bank and Debenture Interest, not otherwise allocated	339	329
	1,416	2,708
Add:		
Share of profits of associated companies	48	103
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1,464	2,811
Taxation on profits of the year (see note)	4	453
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	1,460	2,358
Deduct:		
Amounts applicable to periods prior to acquisition, and Minority Interests	35	68
	1,425	2,290
Deduct:		
Extraordinary Items	38	292
	1,387	1,998
Dividends:		
Preference Paid of 4.9%	69	69
Ordinary Interim Paid of 6.0% (1976-6.0%)	152	152
Ordinary Final Proposed of 9.97% (1976-9.73%)	253	247
	474	468
BALANCE UNDISTRIBUTED	913	1,530
	1,387	1,998
Earnings per share	13.36p	21.87p

NOTE: The taxation charge for the year to 31 December 1977 includes a transfer to deferred taxation calculated in accordance with Exposure Draft 19. As this represents a change in accounting policy the taxation charge for the year to 31 December 1976 has been restated on this basis. Hence earnings per share for 1976 increase from the previously reported figure of 12.82p to 21.87p.

In line with this change, £2,279,000 has been released to reserves at 31 December 1976 out of the deferred taxation account of £4,689,000 at that date.

The reserves at 31 December 1976 have also been restated to write-off goodwill amounting to £1,411,000. After giving effect to this change and to the deferred taxation release the restated reserves of the group at 31 December 1976 amount to £1,707,000, an increase of £288,000.

The Chairman, Mr. D. C. Greig, comments: "Group profits have been significantly affected by downturns in certain sectors. During the last six months much has been done to eliminate these problems by disinvestment and rationalisation. This has involved substantial non-recurring losses which are fully reflected in the 1977 results. "Your directors propose a final dividend of

9.97% giving a total for the year of 15.97% (1976-15.73%). The marginal increase is due to the reduction in the rate of tax credit from 35% in 1976 to 34% in 1977. "The Industrial Services division is progressing well in a market where margins are still too low. The Consumer Goods division is performing satisfactorily while Printing and Publishing continues to improve."

GRAMPLAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

The Scottish-based holding company with interests in industrial services, consumer goods and printing and publishing.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Early buying but interest not sustained

Though an initial burst of enthusiasm was not sustained, share prices managed a third consecutive day of gains with no selling to counterbalance small buying interest.

Early in the day prices were marked up in an effort to stimulate some business but when it was not forthcoming the FT Index, four points up at 10 am, started to drift and by the close was just 1.2 ahead at 471.4.

Once again the main factor underpinning the market was next week's Budget though, increasingly, market men are wondering what the Chancellor could announce that has not

one observer described as "extraordinarily good" and the shares jumped 5p to 66p. News that Heyworth Ceramic is to go ahead with its bid in spite of failing to get the backing of the Johnson-Richards Tiles board had the latter's shares 2p better at 115p. The general market feeling is that another 10p to 15p on the price—whether from Heyworth or elsewhere—would secure the deal.

Mild disappointment with Rowat's statement lowered the shares 5p to 188p and for a similar reason Cadbury Schweppes lost 1p to 54p. Here there is a feeling that

earlier criticism from the Price Commission on trade discounts might make life difficult for Cadbury on the prices front in future.

On the stores pitch the suspension of Suits at 107p pending an announcement gave rise to speculation, later confirmed, that Loro Borelli might come with the long-awaited terms. House of Fraser, where Loro Borelli also has a stake, jumped 5p to 150p even though some thought terms for Suits would make a move for Fraser less likely. Another store in the spotlight was Austin Reed, where results were in line with most hopes and the "A" shares gained 3p for a close of 80p.

In the chemical sector Albright & Wilson dipped 7p to 107p after the chairman's warning on future profits and Croda slipped 4p to 49p after profits below most hopes. Pitt 7p to 165p, Pains & White's cigarette launch, though predictable, lowered the industries shares 2p to 305p.

The electrical sector saw a good deal of action, much of it speculative. Henry Wigfall slipped 6p to 204p as the speculators unloaded, but going the other way in some cases on takeover possibilities were Unilever 3p to 109p, Diploma 8p to 146p, Electromotors 8p to 344p and United Scientific

which rose 10p to 294p. Elsewhere on the spec front Lestrat slipped 146p as profits were far removed from hopes. Pitt 7p to 165p, Pains & White's 4p to 120p and Geo 7p to 140p. Solid buy demand was good for a Sothys, up 5p to 255p. Caral Leisure mentioned Carol Leisure to rise 5p. L. Ryan traded at 105p, the pre-suspension price old takeover favourite.

Up went Status Disco to 153p as recently beginning of March 121p. Apart from bid to Smith was the last fav suitors—brokers keep their estimates of how are doing. In the year November the group £17m. Some are now about £4m or more year.

to life included a Universal 7p to 160p a Farms, 10p better at 44

Late in the day good from AC Black boots shares 11p to 88p, b 04ex 3p to 114p and, Credit 1p to 122p, los after statements.

Equity turnover on Apr. £55.14m (16.824). Active stocks yesterday ing to Exchange T were BP, Lestrat, BAT Dfd, Rowat, T Reed International, Taylor Woodrow, All Wilson, Marshall's and Furtess Wisky.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Athaw & East (F)	18.89(13.24)	1.8(1.6)	23.44(21.23)	4.0(6.05)	3/7	5.75(6.05)
Amex Bank (F)	—	5.73(3.73)	—	—	—	—
Austin Reed (F)	33.06(31.28)	2.5(1.9)	—	1.85(—)	—	2.8(2.5)
Breck Timpo (F)	12.57(10.86)	0.87(0.99)	9.5(10.7)	1.39(1.25)	14/9	2.99(2.68)
Brown's (F)	12.29(8.84)	1.39(1.14)	8.34(6.35)	1.83(1.72)	19/5	2.82(2.55)
A & C Black (F)	2.04(1.79)	0.31(0.15)	—	—	3/7	4.0(4.39)
Bowater Corp (F)	1.723(0.1548.0)	87.0(78.3)	21.9(21.3)	5.69(5.5)	6/7	9.63(8.3)
Brit Printing (F)	154.37(143.59)	5.79(3.16)	2.18(2.18)	31/5	3.18(3.18)	—
Burns And son (F)	9.49(7.57)	0.25(0.20)	11.0(10.5)	1.04(0.85)	17/5	—
Cbury Schep (F)	863.6(787.0)	48.2(46.4)	7.94(5.12)	2.09(2.06)	—	3.04(2.72)
Croda Int (F)	226.57(181.7)	13.03(15.14)	8.81(9.19)	1.19(1.12)	15/6	2.77(1.9)
Excess Int (F)	—	8.17(5.2)	—	—	—	—
Excess Int (F)	64.42(59.22)	1.75(1.04)	13.56(12.57)	2.49(2.43)	—	3.99(3.8)
Leyland Paint (F)	29.7(20.18)	1.73(1.39)	20.3(13.7)	1.32(2.5)	—	4.62(3.3)
Ldn Brick (F)	91.35(76.58)	12.17(10.52)	—	1.96(1.75)	1/7	3.25(2.89)
Mactear's Gyp (F)	9.28(7.69)	0.57(0.62)	6.8(5.27)	2.02(1.78)	18/5	3.84(3.44)
Maynards (F)	18.59(15.49)	1.27(1.02)	1.2(1.4)	1.2(1.4)	26/5	—
Morgan Crble (F)	89.25(78.94)	11.94(9.98)	14.1(11.5)	2.20(1.97)	3/7	5.6(4.7)
News Int (F)	156.64(140.13)	18.1(15.6)	44.73(37.28)	4.9(4.3)	1/6	8.9(8.0)
Pitney Bowes (F)	18.57(16.43)	2.34(2.31)	—	—	—	—
Qrex Group (F)	32.24(24.50)	3.94(2.18)	12.61(8.67)	2.34(2.01)	—	3.65(3.16)
Rams & Rye (F)	20.59(19.17)	2.33(2.19)	—	—	—	—
Taylor Wrow (F)	392.04(4.13)	22.42(20.99)	42(41.5)	5.62(5.0)	3/7	7.00(6.8)
Trade Dev Bk (F)	—	28.6(23.1)	1.74(1.41)	55(55)	31/5	55(55)
Henry Sykes (F)	19.59(15.21)	2.08(1.77)	13.6(10.4)	2.2(1.9)	22/5	3.2(2.9)
E. Upston (F)	4.45(4.52)	0.19(0.03)	1.72(0.09)	1.5(1.5)	—	—
W. Ribbons (F)	7.89(6.63)	0.36(0.33)	2.85(3.35)	1.3(0.97)	—	5.0(2.2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net, a Including acquisition, b Dollars and cents, c Forecast.

CRA to make less this year

Convincing Rio Tinto, of Australia, expects 1978 operating profit to be substantially lower than in 1977 unless there is a significant economic upturn and higher metal prices, Mr. Rod Carnegie, chairman, said in the annual report. CRA said that 1978 promises to be a very active year for the group, despite pessimism over world metal markets and trends to greater protectionism.

CRA added it hopes to make progress in new ventures as opportunities occur. But it was difficult to have a clear picture of sales and earnings for this year.

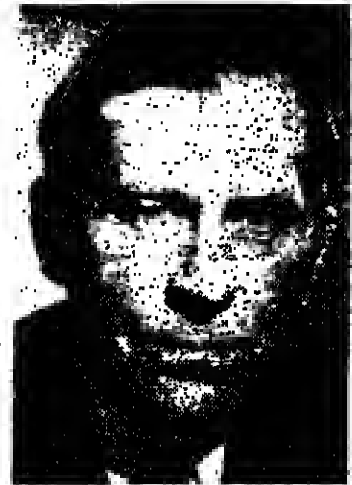
Albright & Wilson raising capital spending but no big rise in profits this year

By Christopher Wilkins

Albright & Wilson is continuing to step up its investment programme. Last year the group's capital spending rose from £13.9m to £24.5m, but this year the group is planning to spend more than £40m, and a higher sum still is earmarked for 1979.

Of this about 60 per cent will be spent in the United Kingdom market and 40 per cent will be spent overseas. The major projects include a big new phosphoric acid complex at Whitehaven, sodium chlorate plants in Canada and the United States, a sulphuric acid plant in Australia and other development in Oldbury and on Mersey-side.

The group's accounts reveal an increase of some £5m in Albright's liquid position so that net borrowing as a percentage of capital employed fell to 12 per cent. The high level of spending means that gearing will rise this year, however.



Mr. David Livingstone, managing director of Albright and Wilson.

Mr. D. W. Livingstone, Albright's deputy chairman and managing director, said yesterday that while there would be no dramatic improvement in re-

sults this year he expected the group to perform better than the chemical industry in Europe as a whole.

The Long Harbour furnaces in Canada are performing well and no significant part of the group is currently running at a loss. While Albright expects a world oversupply of industrial phosphoric acid for the next three or four years this should not be of unmanageable proportions.

Albright believes it is better equipped than most of its competitors to increase market share. Meanwhile, many of its markets—for instance, pulp and paper chemicals, flavours and fragrances, fine and pharmaceutical chemicals—are still growing fast.

Albright revealed that its fertilizer prices, which went up by between 12 1/2 per cent and 15 per cent at the beginning of this year, are expected to go up again in July by a percentage amount "approaching double figures".

Ward White in £2m acquisition

The Ward White Group, a major expansion industrial footwear firm, largest acquisition in terms have been purchasing more than 50 per cent of the capital of Brongthorn.

Terms are £5 for 333,997 ordinary shares acquired. There are shares in issue valued at the company's books, based at £10 Nottinghamshire, is a company employing 29 Profit before tax of the year ended June was £525,000-00 sales £1,500,000-00.

The acquisition financed by the issue shareholders of a Ward White ordinary convertible preference placing will be with those shareholders who receive a cash alternative compensation to exist White agency for all in the number of issue, the directors improve the terms of a prior of their convertible shares.

The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society

Increased U.K. sales and profits—a difficult year overseas.

In his annual statement to shareholders, Mr. R. A. Hodges, Chairman, says that despite the unchanged level of activity in many of the Company's traditional markets and the increased pressure on margins, the results for the year show an increase in sales over 1976 of 14.3% to £19,430,319 and in profits by 3.5% to £1,266,597. Trading in the United Kingdom produced increased sales and profits for the eleventh consecutive year. Success has been achieved in reversing the trend of past years by improving the profit performance in the second half of 1977 and showing an improvement on the comparable period in 1976.

"It has been a matter of increasing concern that the relative success we have enjoyed in the United Kingdom is overshadowed by increasing losses from our Belgian operations. Experience has shown that, due to the very difficult market structure and local purchasing habits, it will not be possible for us to realise our plans for the stationery and printing operations in the short term. The Oyez S.A. book publishing operation offers a very good potential for development in the long term.

Your Board has decided to sell J. Frankfort S.A. and the printing works, or in the latter case to close it down, and to concentrate resources and expertise into the development and expansion of the book publishing and distribution operations in Belgium and France. We therefore feel it prudent to make a provision in the Accounts for 1977 of £300,000 against disposal or termination.

To ensure the liquidity position does not come under pressure, a medium term currency loan is being arranged in London to cover the present loans, disposal obligations and the major part of overdraft requirements of the continuing operations in Belgium and France. Oyez Press showed an appreciable improvement. 1978 will see further development in new methods of production.



Bradley & Son (specialist colour printers): Installation of a second four-colour litho press at Bradley's has proved successful and the production capacity has been expanded. Charles Elsbury (Plates), a subsidiary, have expanded rapidly over the last year. OYEZ Services: Development was completed at the end of the year for the On-line computer service. A major investment which offers to solicitors immediate on-line accounting facilities. OYEZ Reprographics: The Machine Division had a disappointing year but it is our belief that this company will come into profit in 1978. The Copying Division, now formed into a separate company, has been highly successful. OYEZ International Business Communications maintained its level of profits and increased the number of conference days over those in 1976. OYEZ Stationery: Profits increased overall by 13.5%. The marginally improved trading conditions apparent in the second half of 1977 have continued into early 1978. OYEZ Publishing made substantial progress with an overall increase in sales of 28% and profit of 33%. Further growth for both the domestic and international markets is anticipated.

Overseas Operations: During the year the Group, with Thomson Publications Limited, entered into a conditional commitment to acquire, from the Thomson family interest, 50% of each of Richard de Boo Limited, for a consideration of C\$ 670,000, payable by each party. Richard de Boo is an old established Canadian legal publishing company with a very high reputation.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: Your Board anticipates that 1978 will see a continuance of the improving trend in the U.K. market and profitable development of our Belgian/French book publishing operations, resulting in an overall steady growth of profits for the Group above that of 1977."

Summary of Results	1977 £	1976 £
Turnover	19,430,319	16,995,368
Profit before taxation	1,266,597	1,223,657
Taxation	886,461	464,911
Profit after taxation	380,136	758,746
Minorities	1,599	(1,575)
Profit attributable to members before extraordinary items	381,735	757,171
Extraordinary items	345,782	92,047
Profit attributable to members after extraordinary items	£35,943	£665,124
Dividends	£437,773	£431,140
Earnings per ordinary share	3.37p	6.78p

The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Limited

Oyez House, 237 Long Lane, London SE1 4PU.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, STATIONERY, OFFICE MACHINERY, COMPUTER AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

THE STIMULUS WE NEED...

At the Annual General Meeting held on 6th April, 1978 the Chairman, Mr Peter Boon said:-

Next week the Chancellor will announce his Budget. We must hope he will heed our suggestions to improve market conditions. We welcome the implied promise that direct taxation will be reduced. This should give greater confidence to the public to buy more of our products.

We hope that the Budget will also be geared to do more to motivate management and skilled people on whom we as a company, as well as the country as a whole, so much rely. We must give them the encouragement to take the lead in helping Great Britain to play its full part in the world.

Although 1978 has started on a depressed level, provided we are given the stimulus we badly need in the home market and trading conditions improve overseas, we are hopeful that the immediate future will show signs of much-needed improvement.



Mr. Peter Boon, Chairman, Hoover Ltd.

Financial Summary

	1977	1976
Group Turnover	£191m	£180m
Exports	£38m	£35m
Pre-tax Profit before translation gains/losses	£13.7m	£14.6m
Translation gains/(losses)	(1.47m)	£2.37m
Group earnings	£4.98m	£9.14m
Earnings per share	25p	46p
Dividends per share	14.82p	13.27p

Copies of the Report and Accounts together with the Chairman's circulated statement can be obtained from the Secretary, Hoover Limited, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Chey's Park West
may go soon

Some 100 flats are vacant and, by virtue of their leases, the landlord bears the maintenance cost on several of the 371 occupied premises.

The board was armed with proxies controlling 7 million shares in favour of its resolution, and, in contrast to the previous occasion, the meeting was relatively tranquil. But the auditors, Price Waterhouse, were severely criticised by certain shareholders in relation to the £130,000 deposit with Kuyser Ullmann. Although the resolution for their reelection was passed, the voting on a show of hands was close.

The board was widely criticised for failing to honour a previous commitment to furnish detail of the portfolio's leading constituents. When pressed, the directors listed some of the leading properties, including those at Farringdon Road, the Curzon Street estate, the Caerphilly hypermarket, the Corner Estates in Kensington (where 13 premises are vacant or part vacant and are for sale), the 14 per cent stake in the 62 per cent Jer-Toulous development and the one third stake in the Lyons site, expected to be fully let by 1980.

Bayer parent shows
profit drop in 1977

Final quarter of last year. Its fourth quarter pre-tax profit of DM198m, the parent company benefited from the fact that certain items of planned expenditure were not carried through.

The Bayer parent company's investment in fixed assets last year increased to DM650m from DM633m and was covered by depreciation charges of DM638m. Spending on acquisitions declined to DM98m from DM148m. Bayer's world group fixed asset investment increased to DM1,889m from DM1,652m.

Bayer said that its parent company would probably invest around DM650m in fixed assets this year.

Bank cuts payout
from DM 10

The Zurich Insurance of Switzerland, and 59 German industrial companies, which rallied round in 1974 to buy the 51 per cent of Gerling from the Insurance group's owner, Dr Hans Gerling. At the time, Herr Gerling had to raise cash to finance the acquisition which wound up the Hoechst Bank which collapsed in June that year and of which he was the majority shareholder.

The Flick group already has a small stake in the Versicherungsgruppe through two of its operating companies, the chemical and paper concerns, Dynamit Nobel and Feldmühle.

national

maais, a major French bank, profit of 303m (£312m). The year unchanged.

1977 stood at, as an increase of over the 181,000m at earlier Client by 16.1 per cent 106,000m francs. Here up 1.6 per cent 116,000m francs.

timistic

lectric of Tokyo expects a 20 per cent rise in profit before tax items in the year ended last 10,800m yen in year.

sales are expected more than 8 per cent from 1976.

The group began a capital outlay for payment by electric and increased ending for public

phones

group subsidiary des Telephones France does not have a dividend on 7, and is unlikely 1978, the group

announcement came speculation that a dividend would be paid, for the 1975 when a dividend was declared. Telephone Ericsson rose to 325 francs in 269 francs on 5 francs on March

ing bid

group, one of West largest privately held groups, has a significant interest in the interests of part of the group of Cologne, Germany.

It is rumoured that the bid for a stake in the Versicherung Deutsche, which controls the group, will be handed by the group, would appear to have a chance of success, since the Versiche- is no ordinary shareholders are

Aluminium for China

Otto, April 5.—The Norwegian steel, engineering and engineering concern Elkem-Spigerwerket said it is selling 18,000 tonnes of aluminium to China.

Deliveries will take place in first-half 1978.

British Printing shows mettle
in second half to make £5.8m

By Bryan Appleyard

After some disappointment at the interim stage, British Printing Corporation has produced a £2.6m profit increase for the full year. It takes the pre-tax figure up to £5.8m. Sales rose from £143.6m to £154.9m. At the interim stage profits had risen from £912,000 to £960,000.

A breakdown of profits at the trading level shows the best performance in printing. It increased from £1.05m to £3.2m. Packaging rose from £2.3m to £2.6m and publishing from £3m to £3.7m.

The improvement in profits is helped by a change in the treatment of exchange fluctuations. The originally stated figure for 1976 was £4.75m which included an exchange surplus at the trading level of £1.7m.

This has now been transferred below the line and compares with a £319,000 exchange loss this year.

Also included below the line is an extraordinary item: debit of £1.5m which includes a £2.2m loss incurred in the closure of Hazell's Office, and surpluses from property and investment

sales. These take in £432,000 from the sale of the holding to Marshall Cavendish.

Stated earnings per share jumped from 0.5p to 11p, though on a fully-taxed basis the comparable figures would be 7.4p against 2.9p.

Commenting on current trading Mr Peter Robinson, chairman, says it is too early to give a firm view for this year but "trading activity has been well maintained so far".

The final dividend is 3.3p gross making a total of 4.82p. The shares rose 2 1/2 to 49p to yield 9.8 per cent with a fully-taxed p/e ratio of 6.6.

'False dawn'
at Morgan
Crucible

An unusually good performance in the third quarter of 1977 at Morgan Crucible proved to be a false dawn. The year in fact ended with the fourth quarter disappointing in terms of sales in and to most markets. The exception was the United States, comments Mr Ian Weston Smith, chairman.

Results of the group for 1977 showed a rise in pre-tax profit from £9.98m to a record £11.94m on turnover up from £78.9m to £89.2m.

Profits will be lower than in the first quarter of 1977, but the second quarter should show an improvement.

Grampian slips but
payout is held

By Richard Allee

Hit by a savage downturn in building and civil engineering the pre-tax profits of Grampian Holdings, the Scottish conglomerate, were almost cut in half to £1.4m in 1977.

Pre-tax profits in the industrial services division which includes the building interests slumped from £1.9m to just £219,000, while the return from the consumer goods side shaded to £1.43m.

Printing and publishing, however recovered to show a profit of £105,000 against the £300,000 loss of the previous year.

Earnings per share dropped from 21.8p to 13.36p but the dividend has been maintained at just over 6p gross.

Under a new management team, Grampian has been severely pruning its loss-making operations. Mr D. C. Greig, chairman, points out that much of the 1977 setback has been due to substantial non-recurring losses as a result of disinvestment and rationalization.

At an extraordinary general meeting on April 21, shareholders will be asked to approve the sale of most of the assets of the group's North Sea Gas Services & Utilities subsidiary.

Cadbury Schweppes
LIMITED

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT BY SIR ADRIAN CADBURY, CHAIRMAN

GROUP PROFIT
For the 52 weeks ended 31 December 1977

	1977	1976	1976
	£ million	Re-stated* £ million	As published £ million
Group sales	883.6	787.0	787.0
Group trading profit	59.4	54.9	54.9
Investment income	2.8	2.8	2.8
Interest payable	62.2	57.7	57.7
Group profit	14.2	12.2	12.2
Share of associated companies' profits less losses	48.0	45.5	45.5
Group profit before taxation	0.2	0.9	0.9
Taxation (note 1)	48.2	46.4	46.4
	15.2	13.9	25.7
Profit attributable to minority interests	33.0	32.5	20.7
	3.8	1.8	1.8
	29.2	30.7	18.9
Extraordinary items	0.5	3.5	3.5
Profit attributable to Cadbury Schweppes Limited	28.7	27.2	15.4
Dividends	0.1	0.1	0.1
Preference Stock	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interim on Ordinary Stock of 0.95000p per unit (1976 0.65625p)	3.5	2.4	2.4
Final on Ordinary Stock of 2.09143p per unit proposed (1976 2.06675p)	7.7	7.6	7.6
	11.3	10.1	10.1
Profit retained	17.4	17.1	5.3
Earnings per ordinary stock unit of 25p	7.94p	8.34p	5.12p
Net basis	8.69p	9.45p	—
Nil distribution basis	—	—	—

Notes

1. Taxation charge is as follows:

	1977	1978
	£ million	£ million
Corporation tax on taxable profits of the year at 52%	9.1	5.8
Deferred taxation	—	(0.6)
Double taxation relief	(3.7)	(3.1)
	5.4	2.1
Overseas tax	8.5	9.5
	13.9	11.6
Advance corporation tax:		
On dividends for year	5.8	5.4
Recovered previous dividends	(3.4)	(1.4)
Over-provision in prior years	(1.1)	(1.7)
	15.2	13.9

Provision is made for deferred taxation to the extent that tax arising is likely to become payable within the foreseeable future. This approach represents a change in policy from that adopted in previous years, when full provision for deferred taxation was made, without regard to the possibility that the liability could be perpetually postponed.

*The figures for 1976 have been re-stated to reflect the revised policy.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET
At 31 December 1977

	1977	1976
	£ million	Re-stated* £ million
Capital Employed		
Share capital of the Company	95.0	94.9
Reserves (note 2)	164.1	148.7
	259.1	243.6
Loan capital	99.3	86.3
Minority interests	27.9	26.2
Deferred taxation	4.1	3.3
Balance of investment and development grants	3.0	3.7
	393.4	363.1
Use of Capital		
Stock	196.8	170.4
Debtors and advance payments	129.7	127.7
Short-term loans receivable	18.1	10.7
Balance at banks and cash	13.4	7.7
	358.0	316.5
Short-term borrowings	32.0	39.2
Creditors	126.6	105.9
Current tax	14.3	15.9
Corporation tax	4.2	4.6
Dividends	11.2	10.0
	188.3	175.6
Net Current Assets	169.7	140.9
Land, buildings, plant and equipment	212.4	209.0
Associated companies	4.8	5.8
Other long-term investments and loans	6.5	7.4
	223.7	222.2
Assets Employed	393.4	363.1
Borrowings net of cash	99.8	107.1

2. Reserves of the Group are as follows:

	1977	1978
	£ million	£ million
At beginning of year as previously published	113.6	106.7
Prior year adjustment relating to deferred taxation	35.1	23.3
	148.7	130.0
Profit retained for year	17.4	17.1
Net profit (loss) on restatement of currency assets and liabilities	(3.5)	2.8
Surplus on revaluation of properties	0.9	—
Nigerian issue to minorities	—	(1.2)
Other	0.6	—
	164.1	148.7

3. On 31 March 1978 the Company raised a syndicated Bank loan of US \$90 million. The proceeds will be applied as follows: (a) US\$68.6 million for the proposed acquisition of Peter Paul Inc., (b) US\$22.5 million for the repayment of a medium term currency borrowing and (c) the balance to provide working capital for the Group's United States operations.

- * Sales at £883.6 m. were 12% up on 1976.
- * International marketing investment increased by over £10 m. during 1977.
- * Profit before tax rose from £46.4 m. to £48.2 m.
- * The Board is recommending a final dividend of 2.09143p per unit which, together with the interim, makes the maximum permitted for the year.
- * 48% of Group trading profit came from overseas.
- * Further improvement in control of working capital resulted in reduced year-end borrowings.
- * The U.K. Confectionery Division made a significant contribution to the results.
- * Our two main objectives are to build the business in North America and to improve the return on assets in the U.K.

- * Cadbury Schweppes has offered US\$58.6m. for the U.S. confectionery company Peter Paul, Inc.
- * We are budgeting for an increase in profits: the results for 1978 should be assisted by a rise in consumers' expenditure in the U.K. and by more stable raw material prices.

Adrian Cadbury
Chairman

6 April 1978

Subject to approval by the Stockholders at the Annual General Meeting the final dividend will be paid on 1 July 1978 to holders of Ordinary Stock registered at the close of business on 22 May 1978.

The Annual Report and Accounts, containing the Chairman's Statement and a detailed analysis of the year's trading, will be posted to Stockholders on 25 April 1978.

Cadbury Schweppes Limited, 1/10 Connaught Place, London W2 2EX

Cadbury : Fry : Pascall Murray : Schweppes : Rose's : Kia-Ora : Typhoo : Chivers : Hartley
Kenco : Kardonah : Andre Simon : Jeyes : Babysoft : Parozone : Bloo

FOR SALE

No, down the wooden stairs
to the Garden Room at The

General Trading Company. There's everything that's needed for indoor-outdoor gardens: masses of seeds, hand-tools, urns and pots in all shapes and sizes, hammocks and herbal cushions, plus handsome trained flowers.

prints and helpful books in the plantworld. G.F.C. 143 Sloane Street, Sloane Square, London, B.W 1.

PERSIAN RUGS
SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE
All exquisite fine hand-made Persian rugs, runners, and carpets to be sold direct to the public from the warehouse at wholesale prices, 50 per cent below shop prices, from £15.

Call or telephone 10 am-6 pm daily on Sat & Sun. Lacavalle Ltd, 134 Mareson Yard, Duke St, St James's, London SW1. Tel. 01-4820123. Easy parking in Mareson Yard.

RESISTA CARPETS
Meridian Broadloom, 12ft, wide, plain, resistant and hard wearing. £1.25 sq. yd. Carcots, Wiltons from £1.70 sq. yd.

581-6 Fulham Road
Parsons Green, S.W.6
11-759 7551

382 Upper Richmond Rd
East Sheen S.W.14

London's largest, independent suppliers of plain carpeting

COVAL SHAPE Italian marble designed by the table with fluted column base and 4 leather and chrome upholstered arm-chairs to match, brand new mini-condition. Call now for a view by appointment 375 7645.

GURTAINE & LODGE COVERS. Patterns brought to you from Italy. Sanderson and Nekeors, Stripes, very many made in Italy, London districts and surround. 01-521 4076 and Midship 7641.

STAINWAY AND ECHSTEIN pianos, purchased from the

grants if any are considered, immediate decision and payment. —
Harris Plastics Ltd. Ask operators
for freefone 0011.

ROLEX OYSTER. 14.000 1370 1111

WANTED

man. T.L. Ltd., 11, New Bond
Street, London, W.1.

WIMBLEDON TICKETS WANTED
best prices offered. Unobtainable
01-450 5600.

Antiques and pre-1930s furniture
wanted. Jordan Antiques, 95
4166, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

DICK SUCKASSES, Air Ventnor
Dorchester bought. 01-
DIAMONDS are a girl's best friend.
diamonds, gold jewelry, pearls to
all diamonds—very old and
new. Vectors & Co., 157 Kinross
Rd., S.W.S. 8552 7565.
WANTED: A good housewife
in Royal Ascot. Please ring 01-
493 7336 between 9.00 a.m.-3.30 p.m.

RUGBY FOOTBALL ANNUAL
wanted for 1913-14. 01-21-
1129-23 seasons only. Book
shops or Mr. J. H. Jones, 101
COLLECTOR WANTS Royal Doulton
figurines, vases, plates, cups,
miniature figures, tinware,
cups, saucers, etc. Write to
110-12, Park Court Hotel, Ltd.,
Cavender Gate, London. 7 April 61

TWINNINGS EXPECTED Just all acce-
ssories required. 025 4771 7335

WHOLESALE Debenbury (Herts)
has a large stock of new
second Frida and Salway. Call

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI WHERE the snow is still falling.
Chalet, Vorbier. Available

[illegible]

1105 p.p. Incl.—Minerva Hall
days. No. 50 Paulson Sq., S.W. 2
01-351 1115-0950. (AT 3
10408).

AUSTRALASIA BOUND 7 Ever
night and overland possible
from Tralinders. 46/Ti Eor

Court Road, London W8 6EJ, OT
 01-7621, Airline Agency
 AIRFRANCE, Paris, France
 Economicall Jura with exp
 personal advice, 01-658 0111
 Columbus Travel, 98, London
 01-477 1111, A.B.A.
 ATOL 8338 Bonded Althin
 Agent.

WEEKEND ABROAD, 100 Euro
 100 millions Flight, hotel,
 b.b from £50 incl. Sea Air
 Travel 01-839 6123 1A87A1.

DRIFT, concluded sandy boy
 1000000, 1000000 small
 hotel - Sloth 16277

KALTA, CAHARIES TUNISIA
 Opain, B France Apt hotels
 01-477 1642 124 hrs.), ATOL
 8749.

CHALET SKI SARCUS-Coun
 1960, Nether York
 Mark Warner Trav., 01-825
 65-35, Annapo ATOL 3448.

EXPLORERS 3-week explorer l

extraditions described in our 32-page booklet, *Explorers, 1 Luddite Circus Buildings, London EC4*. Phone 01-348 4042

252 50.—Riteprce Holidays (A)
Agents, 111-486 7701.
DUTY OF FRANCE, 3 nights
and R, 2-star hotel, Air Franc

linth. Extra transfers from other
flights. Extra flights available in
all directions. Call for details.
KORSAK, ATTEN. (800) 431-1111
HARDING - Minneapolis. Call
for 2 views, complete info, booklet
and more. Call for details.
HARRELL - SPAIN, owning canoe
million, turned villa into a
home. A 250,000 sq. ft. 3000
sq. ft. villa. Call for details.
and all world wide destinations.
Travel Centre, 110 Oxford St.
N.Y.C. 10037 954-9134. ATOL
N.Y.C.

NOTES HOLIDAYS - July
Ann. dates 1984 brochure
AFM, 10231, 555
N.Y.C. 10031. PESTUM, Call
Superb, modern flats in historic
Palazzo, private port along coast
Call for details.
LUXURY VILAS, Mediterranean
and West Indies. Please ask for
brochure - Coolinville Villa
1-845 9181
N.Y.C. 10031

(continued on page 32)

